E WILMINGTON JOURNAL
. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
HOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

. H. MCCLAMMY, sub-elector of New over county, will by invitation address ellow-citizens at the following times places:

illington, Wednesday, October 9th.
ocky Point, Saturday, " 13th.
iddle Sound, Wednesday, " 16th.
ndy Run, Saturday, " 19th.
her appointments will be duly an nced.

NOTICE.

here will be a joint meeting of the e "Democratic Conservative" and beral Republican" Executive Committ, including the Congressional District mmittees, in the city of Raleigh, on the of October. A full attendance is re-tfully requested.

D. M. BARRINGER,
Chairman State Dem. Con. Ex. Com.
W. S. MASON,
Chairman State Liberal Rep. Com.

istant Electors for the State at Large.

he following named gentlemen have n appointed in joint meeting of our mmittees as assistant electors for the e at large, viz:

st District—Jesse J. Yeates, Hertford.
d " Frederick, Phillips, Edgecombe.
th " C. W. McClammy, New Hanover
th " Ovide Dupre, Wake.
th " J. A. Gilmer, Guilford.
th " Wm. R. Myers, Mecklenburg.
th " S. Trivett, Ashe.
th " James R. Love, Jackson.

D. M. BARRINGER,
State Democratic Con. Ex. Com.
W. S. MASON,
State Liberal Repub. Ex. Com.
Raleigh, Sept. 26th, 1872.

To Work! To Work!

Our friends in the Fourth Ward have ne well. Their organization is complete t they are ready for the fray. Who t?

The election is so close at hand t if we would be victorious we st organize and prepare for the fight. GREELEY and BROWN Clubs be formin every ward in the city, and in every vnship in the country.

We have had time enough to think and ough time to deliberate. It is now time work.

The best thing and the first thing to be ne is to form clubs in the several wards d townships; when this is done, the er work can be easily, systematically, d efficiently carried on.

The time for active, zealous and unceasg work has come. Let there be no lagrds.

Another Fraud.

There are rumors that the Washington liticians intend to make a good thing for emselves out of the money to be paid by eat Britain to the United States under e award of the late Geneva Tribunal of bitration. Indeed, if all reports be true, e private claimants and lawful owners of at fund will get only a small share. One ort says that four millions of the awardsum belongs to the Government; but w or why this is so, no explanation is ven. There is nothing in the text of the ard as we have it, to sanction such a im. Another rumor indicates that the surance Companies will get nothing. e reason assigned for this is that these mpanies charged premiums when they ok the risks on the vessels destroyed the Confederate cruisers. The fact, wever, is that these Companies paid to e shippers and to the owners of these ssels the losses incurred and took from em full assignments of their claims. If is does not put the insurers in their places, will be rather queer law and queerer stice. It is said that about one-half of e whole award belongs in this way to the surance Companies. Retain this in the reasury in addition to the four millions of llars said to be due to the Government some imaginary claim, and it will leave ly about twenty-five per cent. of the orial award to go to any one outside of the g!

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a per unusually cautious and reliable in its atements, declares its conviction that ere is a preconcerted attempt to prepare e public mind to accept these alleged overnment views as the correct ones—escially that view which denies the lawiness of the claims assigned to the Insurce Companies for losses paid by them.

nconsistency—New York Evening Post.

Circumstances alter cases. The times ange, and we change with them. The uth of these old sayings is daily exemplied, at least in politics; but for all that e are none the less surprised when we e men swallowing their own words without even a grimace. One of the most riking instances of this is to be found in e course of the New York *Evening ost*. To-day the *Post* is, perhaps, the blest and most efficient administration aper in the country, in both National and tate politics. Night and day it labors bly, diligently, insidiously and unscrupubusly, omitting neither argument to the eason nor appeal to the passions of its eaders, to advance the cause of General rant and his friends. Some of the most alignant and most dangerous, because e most insidious, appeals to the baser assions of the Northern people that have ppeared during this campaign, are to be ound in the files of the New York *Evening Post*. Indeed, if the hands of Northern and Southern men shall not be lasped in reconciliation across the bloody hasm that has so long separated them, it vill, in a great measure, be due to the eachings of that paper.

But the worst of it all is, that the *Post* pursues its course in defiance of its own better judgment and freely expressed opinions; it cannot sustain the plea of ignorance; it knows the right, and yet the wrong pursues. Scarce three months have passed since it gave utterance to the ollowing withering rebuke to President Grant and the Administration:

"In the first place, the people are not disposed much longer to be tickled with the promise without the performance of civil service reform. So far nothing has been done to enforce the plan which the President's friends have so industriously proclaimed to be his policy. For example, Packard and Casey are still retained in the most lucrative and responsible offices in the Southern States, notwithstanding they have been proved guilty of outrageous official misconduct; Senator Spencer is allowed to assess the office-holders of Alabama in order to support his faction and his newspapers, and to dictate the terms upon which men can hold office there; Senator Clayton, who has been proved by the House of Representatives to have given a fraudulent certificate of election to a Congressman, and to have perverted the State government of Arkansas for the benefit of a ring, is still allowed to control the patronage of his State; Cameron, whose corrupt rule in Pennsylvania has aroused the indignation of a majority of the people, is one of the most intimate counsellors of the party; Conkling and Murphy, who have made Republicanism in this State almost synonymous with corruption, are yet reputed to be the confidential agents of the administration; Mr. William T. Clarke, who was turned out of Congress because he claimed his seat on a fraudulent election, has just been appointed to the most lucrative office in Texas; and this list might be continued almost without limit. These things are not indications of civil service reform, and they cannot be excused or concealed so that the voters may be deceived into supporting the party which seems to approve them. Another evil in prospect is not sufficient to drive the voters to the support of evils which they have already felt too keenly.

What the administration party ought to do at once is to denounce and renounce these men and these rings, and resolve to enforce its promises of reform. It ought to demand the dismissal of such men as Packard and Casey, the rejection of such advisers as Clayton, Conkling, Murphy, Harlan and Cameron, and the nomination of better men than the Cameron clan have set up for State officers in Pennsylvania."

Packard and Casey have not been dismissed; Clayton, Conkling, Murphy, Harlan and Cameron are still trusted advisers of Grant; Hartranft and the men whom the Cameron clan have set up for State officers, are still the administration candidates in Pennsylvania. And yet the New York *Evening Post* publicly sustains and supports them, and tells its readers that these men should be continued in office and power! Strange, indeed, it is that such things should be! And stranger still, this same New York *Evening Post* makes greater pretensions, and deservedly too, to honesty and respectability than any Radical paper in the United States! Alas for the honor and the honesty of our country!

FITZ HUGH ST. CLAIR, THE SOUTH CAROLINA REBEL BOY, is the title of a new book from the gifted pen of Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., published in Philadelphia by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is, in every sense of the word, *a Southern book*, well-suited for the times, and in it the past and present grievances of the South are faithfully portrayed. The talented authoress understands her subject, and has delineated Southern life and character in their true colors.

It is well said: "It is no crime to be born a gentleman;" to which, however, this may be added, in the language of Chief Justice Taylor, of North Carolina: "Descent from a line of illustrious ancestors is only creditable to the man who finds in their virtues incentives to an honorable course of conduct, and who thence feels himself pledged to the scrupulous discharge of every duty and the anxious cultivation of every virtue. But to him who passes through life in utter disregard of these high obligations, a distinguished lineage is an added opprobrium."

This truth pervades the whole of Mrs. Chapin's interesting book, who admonishes our Southern boys not to be ashamed of their fathers who fell battling for "The Lost Cause," but to add increased lustre to the ancestral name by self-reliant deeds of valor in every honest department of life, and in the development of the rich resources of our fair Southern land.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* does not like the acquittal of Mrs. Fair on the ground of emotional insanity, and relieves its feelings in the following emphatic words:

"It is enough to make a man lose all faith in jury trials, if not in human nature, to see what a figure insanity cuts as an excuse for homicides. If a man kills his wife, or a woman her husband, from jealousy—that is insanity. If a man shoots another for tampering with the shooter's wife—that is insanity. If a woman kills a man for seducing her—that is insanity.—The woman may have married another man afterwards, and so condoned the first offense—but still it is insanity. A simple breach of promise—no criminality involved—is sufficient ground for shooting the promise-breaker. If a man slanders a woman she can shoot him, and that is called insanity. Or her brother, or husband, or next friend, or any self-constituted champion, can do the killing and adopt the plea of insanity, and able counsel will get him off."

General Jubal A. Early.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* publishes a letter from General Early, in which he defines his position in the present campaign in unmistakable terms.

We have never had a doubt as to the course General Early would pursue when he was called upon to decide between Greeley and Grant. There are some men whose actions under given circumstances can be foreseen with almost absolute certainty. General Early belongs emphatically to this class of men. He is sure to do the thing that it is right for an honest man, a patriot and a gentleman to do.

The following extract from his letter presents his views as to the proper thing for Southern men to do in the present political struggle:

"If my opinion is of any weight with my old comrades and friends of the lower Valley, my advice to them is to vote with their party and their friends, and thus keep the State out of the hands of the vile herd that is anxious to prey on her vitals; and this advice I would give to all my old comrades and friends in the State. If there are any of them who have sworn in their wrath that they will never vote for Greeley and Brown, let them tear their names from the ticket, and vote for the ticket of native Virginians, headed by those true and noble sons of the State, my very good friends, Colonel Robert E. Withers and General James L. Kemper. There can be no dishonor in that, and we can trust those gentlemen to cast the vote of the State as they think her best interests require.

The Yerkes Pardon.

Public opinion, or at least the more intelligent and honest portion of it, is fast setting down into the belief that Yerkes forced Governor Geary to release him from the penitentiary to keep him from making additional confessions and disclosures involving other prominent Radicals in Pennsylvania in the crimes for which he was convicted. We confess that there is very plausible ground for this belief. Cameron, Hartranft, Geary and the other parties concerned in this matter are by no means fools. They knew full well what they were doing. And yet, unless these men were fools, they could not expect the people of Pennsylvania to believe the testimony of a jail bird convicted of stealing, exhonerating a confederate in crime who had been instrumental in procuring his release! Sensible men could not help knowing that the public would not give any credence to so lame a story. Nor could the people fail to remember how even the Radicals themselves clamored, only a few short months ago, for the conviction of this same man Yerkes. In spite of all this, however, just upon the eve of an important and exciting election, when every act of every party is always watched with the most jealous scrutiny, this man Yerkes is released from the penitentiary, and the first thing he does is to make a statement exhonerating the man who sought his pardon from the Governor! Of course the matter would bring upon them a torrent of indignation that would make them lose votes. They expected nothing else. And yet Yerkes is nevertheless pardoned! The most simple-minded man could not help suspecting that Yerkes was released, not to open his mouth, but to shut it; that he had these men in his power, and could force them to release him or to share his fate. Governor Geary resisted for months the appeals for Yerkes' pardon, and declared "he might rot in jail" before he would exercise Executive clemency in his behalf. But Yerkes was neither afraid nor a fool. Before going to prison he drew up certain affidavits relating to the stock operations of Hartranft, swore to them before Justice Dougherty, according to the testimony of the latter, and then placed them in the hands of a friend, to be used in a certain contingency. He then went to prison and bided his time. Hartranft became a candidate for Governor.—The canvass became warm and approached so near to its close as to render it impossible to change leaders with any hope of victory, and Yerkes' opportunity had come. He was not slow to seize it and to lay down his platform, "Pardon and silence, one and inseparable." Straightway Yerkes, the thief, became Yerkes, the martyr, and Municipal, State and National officials came to his rescue. Governor Geary was besieged in due form, and the pressure being greater than he could withstand, surrendered unconditionally. And the result is that to-day the thief, Yerkes, vouches for the honesty of Hartranft, the Radical candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Addition, division and silence! Yerkes and Hartranft, both out of the penitentiary! If Yerkes is a convicted thief, he has played his cards well:

Presidential Oratory—Grant vs. Greeley.

We concur in the opinion that as so much space has been given to Mr. Greeley's speeches, it is nothing but fair to print those of his opponent also. Our duty as a good citizen forbids us to support General Grant for the Presidency, but we are always ready to read and to print any speech he may make. He cannot utter a half dozen words without showing to the world how little he knows about civil affairs. When he speaks we are ready to print.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT MICHIGAN SPEECH.

I am not going to reply to the address, gentlemen. I could not do so if I should try.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VERY GREAT NIAGARA FALLS SPEECH.

My modesty compels me to turn over thas written speech to Mr. Hall, who will deliver it for me whenever it is written.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S FAR-FAMED WATERTOWN SPEECH—THE LONGEST OF HIS LIFE! MARK IT!

After an absence of more than twenty years I fail to recognize a single one of all the faces I now see before me as familiar to me then. Your city has altered very much, indeed, since I last saw it. At that time I was a lieutenant, stationed at Sackett's Harbor, which place I expect to see before I return.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

It affords me great pleasure to witness the honors conferred upon me in this reception. I hope that I shall ever, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, receive the approval of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, which shall ever be my effort. I thank you for this reception.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, IN FULL.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I congratulate you and the people of the State of Maine, and the people of the nation at large, upon the occasion which has brought all of us here. It is a matter in which you are particularly interested; and the nation at large, I believe, is almost equally interested with you. I hope that the railroad may prove to you, and to us, all that is expected of it, improving and building up a friendly feeling between us and the people of the same language with ourselves, who, I think, are equally interested in the preservation of the most cordial friendship.

PRESIDENT'S GRANT'S SPEECH TO THE CITIZENS OF PORTLAND, ME.

I have a vivid recollection of visiting your city six years ago. This is the second time I have been in your city, and am much pleased with the reception here, as well as at other places I have visited in your State. If I do not oftener than I have heretofore, I shall not make many more visits here before I shall be quite an old man.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SPEECH AT THE NEWARK EXPOSITION.

Gentlemen:—I am happy to be here tonight to witness this display of Newark's manufactures. Your far-famed city has done well; her manufacturers have an influence opposed to the importation of foreign manufactures.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GREAT SPEECH AT NEWARK.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I could not but feel grateful for the reception I have received at the hands of the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey to-day. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, and again people, but little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia:—You have heard much better speeches to-night than I could make if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such fine speeches, and how you have been engaged to-night.

Samuel the Jew, and Grant the Gentile.

And Samuel said unto all Israel:

"Behold, here I am; witness against me "before the Lord and before his anointed; "whose ox have I taken? or whose ass "have I taken? or whom have I de"frauded? whom have I oppressed? or "of whose hand have I received any bribe "to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will "restore it to you. And they said, Thou "hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, "neither hast thou taken aught of any "man's hand. And he said unto them, "the Lord is witness against you, and his "anointed is witness this day, that ye "have not found aught in my hand. And "they answered, He is witness."

Such was the verdict of all Israel, as we find it recorded in Holy Writ, upon Samuel, their old and gray-headed ruler. And Samuel had walked before them all the days of his life.

Now Samuel was a Jew!

But all rulers are not like Samuel was. Indeed, we are told that his own sons, whom he had made judges over Israel, "walked not in his ways, but turned aside after lucre and took bribes and perverted judgment." Alas for poor human nature, depravity has characterised it in every age, and generation and country! From the fall of Adam to the present day, men, no matter whether Jew or Gentile, Greek or Barbarian, have turned aside after lucre and have perverted judgment.

We had indeed flattered ourselves that, in America, the air was too pure for official corruption to have its being in. We had boasted to ourselves and to others, that we had so far advanced in moral progress, in social reform and in human development, that official corruption and official oppression were crimes unmentioned in the annals of our country. And it did really seem, until late years, that there was good reason for the boast. There have been many rulers in America who could call the people to witness, and confidently ask, whom have we defrauded or oppressed, or of whose hand have we received any bribe to blind our eyes therewith? Indeed, to the honor of America be it said, there was a time when the invariable rule was, that our officers were honest and obedient to the law.

But we can no longer make this boast. American rulers no longer obey the laws; no longer regard the truth, and no longer practice even common honesty.

President Grant has ruled over the people for near four years, and seeks to rule over them for four years longer. He comes before them with his record in his hand, and seeks their suffrages. Like Samuel, he calls the people to witness against him.

He asks them whom has he defrauded? They answer and say we bid you remember ex-Mayor Bowen, of Washington City, to whom you sold a house and then refused to make title, after having received a portion of the purchase money.

He asks whom has he oppressed, and they answer and say you have oppressed millions of people in the South until they curse the hour in which you were born.—Under your rule the halls of justice have been closed, and judges have been silenced; under your rule the houses of the Lord have been closed, and His ministers have been silenced; under your rule citizens have been arrested, have been imprisoned, and have been shot without any warrant, save that of military law, in a country in which, by the Constitution, the civil law is supreme!

He asks of whose hand has he received any bribe to blind his eyes therewith? And the people answer and bid him remember that he made Alexander T. Stewart his Chief Treasurer after receiving from his hand a large gift; they bid him remember that he made Adolph Borie the Chief over the Navy after having received from his hand a large gift; they bid him remember that he made E. R. Hoar his Chief law officer after having received from his hand a large gift; they bid him remember that he made Thomas Murphy his Chief of Customs at the great port of New York after having received from his hand a large gift!

Now Grant is a Gentile!

How different is the verdict of the American people upon their ruler, Grant the Gentile, from that of all Israel upon their ruler, Samuel the Jew! The one had walked before his people from childhood to old age, and when he called upon them to bear witness against him before the Lord and before his annointed there was not found aught in his hand!

Scarce four years has the other walked before his people, and yet when he calls upon them to bear witness concerning him they cry aloud, he is a defrauder, he is an oppressor, and his hand even now holdeth the gifts wherewith his eyes are blinded!

And yet this is the man who took it upon himself a few years ago to revile "the Jews as a class," in the most insulting terms.

Will the people choose this man to rule over them again?

The profound impression created by Mr. Greeley throughout Western Pennsylvania by his address at Pittsburg has been deepened and broadened by the more recent speeches of Senator Schurz and Judge Doolittle in the same city.

The pardon of Yerkes and Marcer compels silence on the part of the Grant men here, and provokes astonishment in Pennsylvania.—*New York Express.*

Benjamin Shaw, a Green Mountain friend of Gerrit Smith, says: "If the Greeley party undo what we have done, I could almost weep tears of blood." O Shaw!

LOCAL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met yesterday afternoon in adjourned session:

The Committee on Public Buildings submitted the following report:

In the opinion of your committee, an addition to the Court House of a two story building for the West side, for the better accommodation of the Register, and for facilitating the transaction of county business, is very much needed; we therefore recommend the construction of the same. To that end we have directed that plans, specifications and estimate of cost be made. The ascertained cost will not exceed $2,400.

It is further recommended that the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized and instructed to obtain bidders for the building of same, awarding the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Your committee further report that they have examined the County Jail, for the purpose of making such improvements as will add to the comfort and security of the prisoners. They have ordered a cook stove and a new floor laid in the kitchen. Efforts are now making by the committee to ascertain the best means of heating and ventilating the cells and corridors of the Jail, which present many difficulties, owing to the dilapidated condition of the whole building and the damp locality.—The cost of annual repair upon the Jail building, together with its insecurity, give great reason to believe that a new Jail will be necessary before many years. Not less than $6,000 would suffice to make it secure and equal, in all respects, to the jails of modern times. Without the expenditure of such an amount, it cannot be disguised that the jail is not adequate to the requirements of the county. Your committee recommend that the sash be put in the windows; the gratings around the inside of the windows so arranged that access may be had to the sash; that the tower on top of the building be repaired; that the water pipes and washing arrangements be repaired, and that such other things as may appear absolutely necessary for the present comfort and security of the prisoners be done.

(Signed) SILAS N. MARTIN,
Chairman.

The report was received and adopted, and the committee authorized to have the work done.

The committee on Poor House report that they visited the Poor House on the 30th ult., and found the work authorized to be done had been properly executed.—Report received, and ordered by the Board, that the Chairman be authorized to furnish bedsteads for the use of the Poor House.

The following were appointed Registers, Poll Holders and Inspectors, for the election to be held November 5th, 1872, viz:

CITY OF WILMINGTON—FIRST DISTRICT—FIRST WARD.

Voting Place—Thornton's Cart House—Register, John H Brown; Poll Holders and Inspectors, J S W Eagles, O A Wiggins, David Motz.

SECOND DISTRICT—FIRST WARD.

Voting Place—Brooklyn Engine House—Register, W H Merrick, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Elijah Lane, Fred C Sadgwar, W D Mahn, Robert Orrell.

SECOND WARD.

Voting Place—Court House—Register, Jesse J Cassidey, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, R S Waldron, George Jackson, Roger Moore, John L Boatwright.

THIRD WARD.

Voting Place—N. Gerkin's Store—Register, E S Woodford, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, E F Martin, N G Sampson, A L DeRosset, H VonGlahn.

FOURTH WARD.

Voting Place—Ann St. Engine House—Register, Wm McLaurin, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Stacy VanAmringe, John C Smith, H W McLaurin, W P Oldham.

FIFTH WARD.

Voting Place—Howe's Shop—Queen St., between Third and Fourth—Register, Anthony Howe, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, W H Thurber, Geo D Flack, Jr, Jno R Savage, Jno C Mills.

FEDERAL POINT.

Voting Place—Biddle's Store—Register, Sol Reaves, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Stephen Keys, Henry Davis, Jr, H L Horne, Nicholas Morris.

MASONBORO'.

Voting Place—Purviac's Creek—Register, John G Wagner, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Elijah Hewlett, W H Moore, James Beasley, James Hewett.

HARNETT.

Voting Place—Humphreys—Register, W W Humphrey, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Delaware Nixon, Ed McCabe, R K Bryan, Jas H Foy.

GRANT.

Voting Place—Sandy Run—Register, James L Capps, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Alfred Lloyd, R J Nixon, L H McClammy, Chas Foy.

CAPE FEAR.

Voting Place—William's—Register, H E Scott, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Murphy Ward, Wm Moore, Sam'l Davis, A J Grady.

ROCKY POINT.

Voting Place—Depot—Register, J B McPherson, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, A Gamburg, J J Moseley, D T Durham, R T Bowden.

HOLDEN.

Voting Place—Burgaw Depot—Register, D M Millan; Poll Holders and Inspectors, John Lillington, John Penny, S P Hand, W T Bannerman.

UNION.

Voting Place—South Washington—Register, Rufus Garris; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Elijah Tate, David Tate, J ohn D Powers, Robert Rivenbark.

COLUMBIA.

Voting Place—Piney Woods—Register, C M Galloway, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Jno L Holmes, Archy Walker, H S Everett, G F Walker.

LINCOLN.

Voting Place—Lillington—Register, B G Larkins, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, John Bell, Cudjo Larkins, W W Larkins, John A Jones.

CASWELL TOWNSHIP—SOUTH SIDE.

Voting Place—At the Gum—Register, G W Corbett, J P; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Alonzo Brown, Henry B Hall, D G Corbett, W S Pridgen.

CASWELL TOWNSHIP—NORTH SIDE.

Voting Place—Point Caswell—Register, A E Taylor; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Jno Newkirk, Nat McAlister, Jno R Paddison, O R Hollingsworth.

HOLLY.

Voting Place—Shaking Creek—Register, Thos Williams; Poll Holders and Inspectors, Jacob K James, H W Player, Peter Carr, Owen Carr.

The Board adjourned to meet next Monday the 7th inst, at 10 o'clock.

CAPT. JAS. C. BORDEN, the efficient conductor on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, has been added to the list of Assistant Marshals of the Goldsboro' Fair. A good appointment.

A BRANCH of the Bank of New Hanover has been established in Tarboro, with a capital of $25,000. Mr. M. Weddell, of Tarboro, has been appointed President and Capt. Jas. D. Cumming, of this city, Cashier.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Thomas Gilchrist, charged with the killing of Wm. B. McClellan, in Robeson county, several weeks ago, who has heretofore been in the custody of the Sheriff of Robeson county, was carried before His Honor, Judge Russell, last night, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The hearing was had at the office of Solicitor Cantwell, in the Court House. The matter was thoroughly investigated, Col. N. A. McLean and Capt. W. S. Norment appearing for the prisoner. A patient investigation was had, when the following rule was entered by His Honor:

AT CHAMBERS, Oct. 5, 1872.

Upon the return of this writ, and after examination of the witnesses for the State and the prisoner, it appearing that the killing of William B. McClellan, by the prisoner, was a homicide, excusable, in self-defence, and for the further reason that the prisoner had reasonable ground to believe that his life was about to be taken by the deceased: It is ordered and adjudged that the prisoner be released, absolutely and without condition, from the custody of the Sheriff of Robeson county, and that he go without day.

It is further considered that all the costs of this proceeding shall be taxed against the county of Robeson.

(Signed) DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. S. C.

ANOTHER NEW IRON FRONT.—We learn that the old frame building, corner Front and Princess streets, now occupied by Messrs. Wm. Sutton and H. Marcus, and owned by Mr. E. E. Burruss, is to yield to the inevitable march of improvement to give place to a handsome three-story brick building, with an iron front. The work of demolishing the present old establishment is to be begun on the 15th inst., when the Cape Fear Building Co., under contract with Mr. Burruss, will take the matter in hand, hoping to turn over the new building by the first of January. It will all be thrown into one magnificent store-house, the lease of which has already been agreed upon with a certain party.

GREELEY AND BROWN CLUB.—A permanent organization of the Fourth Ward Greeley and Brown Club was effected at Germania Hall, last evening.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, reported through the Chairman, W. H. Bernard, submitting the same. Report adopted.

The following permanent officers were appointed, viz; Col. Jno. W. Atkinson, President; Capt. I. B. Grainger, Vice-President; Mr. C. S. Ellis, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee, Maj. T. H. McKoy, and Messrs. W. B. Binford, John C. Koch, W. P. Oldham and P. H. Eilers.

Mr. John E. Lippitt having tendered the use of the Hall to the Club, free of charge, during the campaign, a resolution of thanks for the same was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

COTTON is worth as much in Wilmington as in Petersburg or Norfolk, while the latter places are some 250 miles nearer the great market than is Wilmington.

Where the Money Comes From.

When it was charged, just before the North Carolina election, that large sums of money had been sent to North Carolina ostensibly to defray the expenses of the United States Courts, but really for political purposes, the defenders of the Administration vowed by all that was sacred that not a penny had been spent beyond the absolute necessities of justice, and that the expenditure was little if anything in excess of the average for previous years. Now the truth is beginning to come out. A letter from Washington gives some curious facts, the interpretation of which seems obvious enough. Until recently the appropriation for United States Courts has been about $500,000 a year. For the year ending June 30, 1872, however, President Grant asked and obtained an appropriation of no less than two millions, and by a deficiency bill in May last he got an allowance of an additional million. With an appropriation six times as large as the ordinary expenditure he ought to have been able to prosecute the Ku-Klux cases, enforce the bayonet law, and have a considerable surplus; but now the acting First Controller of the Treasury gives notice to court officers that the money is all gone, and their unsettled accounts cannot be paid.

Where it has gone we can easily guess. Marshal Carrow took $250,000 to North Carolina, instead of the $10,000 which has usually sufficed for that State, and with that sum he kept in pay during the canvass a perfect army of deputy marshals and deputy commissioners, who had nothing whatever to do except to make Grant voters. Moreover, the acting Controller says that "the sums drawn by several of the marshals have proved to be in excess of the amounts needed by them." How this could occur, when their requisitions had to be audited and approved in the office of the Attorney-General before a cent could be paid on them, the Administration will perhaps be able to explain.—What use has been made of this money? What pretext was given for drawing it out of the Treasury? Why is it not returned at once? In States where Ku-Klux violence and illicit distilling have prevailed in past years, deputy marshals with surplus funds in hand are almost irresistible as electioneering agents, and we shall be greatly surprised if use be not found for that money before the 5th of November.

N. Y. Tribune.

MR. GREELEY AGAIN ON THE WING

A Second Departure for Pennsylvania—Agricultural Address at Berks County Fair—No Political Speeches to be Made During the Trip.

Mr. Greeley quietly left the city Tuesday for Kurtztown, Pa., by the New Jersey Central road, at one o'clock. During the morning a number of gentlemen called on him to ascertain if he intended to deliver any political speeches during his absence, to which Mr. Greeley replied in the negative, and added that his only object in revisiting the Keystone State was to make good the promise which he made some time ago to deliver an address at the Berks County Fair. Since his return from Pennsylvania he has been the recipient of a number of invitations from members of the different State Committees, but as yet has refused to accept. By his own request his departure from the city Tuesday was kept quiet, and the consequence was that few people were at the depot, and not until he was aboard the cars did any of them know of his presence. At the conclusion of his address at Kurtztown he will return to this city and proceed to Long Island, where he delivers an address at the Suffolk county fair on Thursday, and on Friday will visit his family at Chappaqua.

A WONDERFUL CAREER.

STRANGE HISTORY OF A YOUNG LADY.

A Kansas City paper publishes the following remarkable statement: About four years ago there resided in R—— county, Kentucky, about eighty miles south of Cincinnati, a family composed of a father, mother and two children—a son and a daughter. They were well-to-do, being the owners of one of the finest farms in Central Kentucky, and of the purest and best lineage that the old Blue Grass State can boast of. At the time in which we introduce our story both the son and daughter were at school, the young lady attending a seminary at Covington, where she was among the *elite* of Kentucky's fair daughters.

Her education finished, she returned to her rural home, and as her brother too had just graduated, and there being a somewhat numerous circle of young people about her home, she passed the first year after her graduation quite contentedly under her parental roof. In the spring of 1869 her brother went away to Cincinnati and accepted a situation in a commercial house, leaving his sister at home with the old folks. There had been, that spring, a general breaking up of the select social circle in which she had moved in the neighborhood of her home, and so, as the summer passed, Miss Sallie, as we will call her, found herself troubled with ennui and discontent.

She was an ambitious girl, and having had the misfortune to write one or two passable sketches of fiction and little poems, which had been published in a literary journal, she became infatuated with the *cacoethes scribendi*, than which no disease can be more fatal, except it be spinal meningitis or Asiatic cholera. So nothing would do but she must go to Cincinnati, to gain a livelihood with her pen. Her parents remonstrated, but to no avail. To go she had made up her mind, and go she would.

Finally, finding that expostulations and entreaties were of no avail, the grieving parents fitted their willful daughter out to the extent of their ability, which was not by any means meager, and with a well-filled trunk and purse, a hopeful heart and aspiring brain, the nineteen-year-old country girl whirled away on the cars to Porkopolis.

Arriving there she had no difficulty in finding her brother, who provided her with elegant lodgings, and sought to procure her employment befitting her station and aspirations. But he found that literary talent was by no means a drug in the market even in a city so celebrated for mediocrity as is Cincinnati, and after making the round of the press, daily, weekly, bi-weekly and monthly, secular and religious, news and literary, he concluded that if his sister was to shine in the literary firmament, Cincinnati was not the particular system in which her orbit was to be cast.

He therefore advised her to return home, and he would still keep up his search for a position for her, and would acquaint her immediately with his success if he should meet with any. But this her pride would not permit her to do. She said she had started out to make her fortune, and she did not propose to return home no richer or more famous than when she went away.

She then determined to come to St. Louis, where she had some friends—young ladies whom she had met at school. Arriving at St. Louis, she made a pleasant visit to her old friends, and remained there during a greater part of the winter of 1869-'70. Her financial wants were supplied from time to time by her brother, and thus she found the first part of her journey in search of fame and fortune an exceedingly smooth road to travel. Gifted in every particular—in person, in manner and in mind—beautiful far beyond the average of young ladies; spirited, bright and cultivated, her winter in St. Louis became more of a belleship than a struggle for a livelihood.

Meanwhile her brother had gone into business on his own account in Cincinnati, and early in the spring of 1870 he suffered from a reverse of fortune which stranded him and wrecked his father, who had become deeply involved with him by going upon his paper.

This news was communicated to the young lady, but Sallie had too much of the Kentucky pluck and pride about her to think of throwing herself a burden upon her bankrupt family. Accordingly she told her friends that her season of pleasure must come to an end, and that she must do something to earn a livelihood for herself. Availing herself of the services of her friends she was soon installed as an instructess in one of the public schools of St. Louis at a remunerative salary.

Here she performed her duties so well that she attracted the notice of those in charge of the school and she became one of the most highly esteemed of the whole faculty. She continued to write for the press, but her ill-success in this particular seemed to be as persistent as her success as a teacher was gratifying.

She remained in St. Louis until July, 1871, when she accepted an offer of a position as teacher in one of the towns of Holt county, in the northwest part of the State.

What led her to leave St. Louis does not appear, but it was nothing discreditable to the young lady, and she came to Holt county with high recommendations and a character as unspotted as the snow. Not long after she had assumed her duties in her new location she attracted the notice of a young lawyer, real estate agent and politician of the town in which she was teaching, and his address soon became so assiduous that he was allowed to monopolize her society. This intimacy was not conducive to Sallie's welfare, for it happened that her warm, confiding nature, and the utter abandon of her affection for the one who had wound his web about her made her an easy victim to his arts. The rest goes without saying. Willis tells it in

"As love's wild prayers desolved in air,
Her woman's heart gave way."

When she had sufficiently recovered herself to comprehend the situation, she became thoroughly desperate, and visited the office of her betrayer, armed and bent on mischief. He succeeded in calming her, however, by promising a speedy settlement of all existing complications at the altar. She insisted that she must be made his wife without delay, but he finally persuaded her to wait until some little preparation could be made, for the sake, at least, of outward propriety. The next day the artist was not to be found, he having availed himself of the gloom and quiet that always intervenes between two days, together with the running arrangements of the Council Bluffs railroad, to put distance between himself and his victim.

Sallie was now helpless. Too proud to make known the story of her wrongs, and too sensitive to face the world even with the consciousness of her shame locked up in her own breast, she could not bear to stay where he was. Her bank account was limited, and the two hundred and fifty check signed by her betrayer, which she found in an envelope directed to her through the post-office, she indignantly tore into fragments and stamped under her feet. Her first move was to take the down train to Kansas City, where she arrived—well no matter how long ago, but not many months, however—and took a room at one of our principal hotels. Here she remained three days, and then having paid her bills, suddenly disappeared. It seems that she had attracted the attention of a young professional man, who happened to be a boarder at the aforesaid hotel, and in her desperation she told him her story. He had thereupon provided her a furnished room in a quiet part of the city, and taken upon himself the task of paying her expenses.

She became very much attached to her stranger "friend" and grew to love him with an idolatry that met a cruel shock when he found himself compelled by financial stress to give up his beautiful mistress and consign her to the only fate whose portals were yet open to receive her.

She then became an inmate of one of the numerous resorts of the half-world, where she soon became a favorite and a belle. This was last spring. A short time ago a young man came here from Cincinnati, and being of a festive turn of mind, as most of Cincinnati young men are, he went out with a small but select party of friends to see Kansas City by gaslight.—Taking in all the sights of course involved a visit to the resort in question, and, on entering the parlor, the festive young man from the city of pork packing and editors was confronted by the sister of his intimate friend, and his own former acquaintance and objet of admiration, when she was in Cincinnati, three years ago last winter.

As may be imagined there was a scene. There was no fainting nor any hysterics nor foolishness of any sort, but there was a recognition, a moment of hesitation, and then our Cincinnati man said: "Sallie you must come out of this." Sallie was not at all loth to go, and the "Madame," though disposed to object, was speedily quieted by the threat of invoking the police and newspapers, the trunk was speedily packed, and its owner placed in the hack and quietly taken to the hotel, and the North Missouri train of the next afternoon bore Sallie and her rescuer away to the East, and homeward.

A letter recently received by a friend of the young lady in this city, announces her arrival home, explanations, forgiveness, and let us hope entire reformation.

May the sunshine of coming springtime bring to Sallie —— a gladness all the brighter for the temporary gloom that shrouded her youthful pathway, and may the happiness of her future know not a stain of the sin that misfortune threw upon her as an evil destiny.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

IN LESS than thirty days the Presidential campaign will have closed. It is therefore time for us to be up and doing all we can do to organize victory.

Recognising the fact that many good men needed time for reflection to enable them so far to overcome the dislike of long years as to vote for Horace Greeley, and knowing that all political interest would centre in the elections of to-day in other States, we have purposely refrained from calling upon the people to begin the active work of the canvass in North Carolina.

As we foresaw would be the case, there are but few men having the good of the country at heart who refuse to support Mr. Greeley. The logic of events has convinced them, and we may now devote ourselves to the practical details of our party organization.

As we have said, the first step is to organize a GREELEY and BROWN Club in each township, with President and Secretary. See to it that every GREELEY man in the township belongs to the Club and has his name upon its rolls. It is surely an easy matter to do this, if the leading men in each township will take hold of the matter. Each Club ought to meet at least once a week, and have speakers to make addresses.

If in addition to this the Clubs will communicate with the County Executive Committee and act in concert with its members in circulating documents, in seeking after and exposing frauds in registration, in making arrangements for getting the lame and the sick to the polls and in preventing fraudulent voting, we will carry the State by a handsome majority.

Work! Work! Work! This must be the cry until the end of the campaign.

Remember that the same law will govern the Presidential election that governed the Gubernatorial election in August last.

Charles O'Conor.

A very ill-timed and ill-advised letter from this impracticable man, will be found in our telegraphic columns this morning.

Unless we are very much mistaken, the Democratic portion of the people of the United States are very far from being in the humor just now to tolerate with patience such attacks upon Mr. Greeley.

We feel sure that the utter contempt and indifference Mr. O'Conor manifests for the wrongs and outrages inflicted upon the people of the South, will destroy any influence he may have possessed in days gone by with the people in this section.

Our people are not now in the temper to forgive or to forget any one who had any part in bringing about our defeat on last Tuesday, no matter whether they called themselves straight-out Democrats, or straight-out Radicals.

Grant and his Marshals—Federal Kindness to the South.

The Savannah *Republican* asserts, on indubitable authority, that "on the morning "of Wednesday last, *from sixty to one "hundred special United States Deputy "Marshals were secretly sworn in and "furnished with blank warrants to arrest "any of our citizens they might regard "as interfering with the freedom of elec-"tions, under the amendments.*"

These men were appointed secretly, and bore no external mark of being United States officers. They went there as spies, and doubtless as instigators and promoters of riot, and yet, were clothed with unlimited power. It was only necessary for one of these men to take from his pocket a warrant already signed, and to insert therein the name of the best citizen in Savannah, and he was without remedy or redress. This act of interference in a State election is an outrage so gross in its character, and so dangerous in its tendency to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, that it ought to bring down upon the administration that orders or countenances it a perfect storm of indignation. This single act ought to be sufficient to seal the fate of General Grant and the party that supports him.

But this is not the only instance of the use of blank warrants by United States officers; nor is Georgia the only State whose people have been thus outraged.—In North Carolina and in South Carolina, also, the use of blank warrants has been substituted for Martial Law. Ever since Congress took from President Grant the power to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and indeed before, United States Commissioners have issued, and United States Marshals have executed blank warrants in plain, palpable and known violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States that declares "NO WARRANTS SHALL ISSUE BUT UPON PROBABLE CAUSE, SUPPORTED BY OATH OR AFFIRMATION, AND PARTICULARLY DESCRIBING THE PLACE TO BE SEARCHED, AND THE PERSON OR THINGS TO BE SEIZED."

But in these times an outrage that is a week old, is too stale to talk about, so we will pass on to one fresher and nearer home.

On the day before yesterday fifty citizens of Pitt county were brought to Goldsboro' in the custody of an U. S. Deputy Marshal on the charge of obstructing an U. S. Comsioner and Marshal in the discharge of their official duties. After a long and patient hearing the parties were all dismissed and the charges pronounced contemptible by the U. S. Commissioner who tried them. These men were carried from their homes a long distance, and at considerable expense, upon charges so frivolous and unfounded that even a brother U. S. Commissioner pronounced them contemptible, and yet there is no remedy or redress for them.

United States Marshals and United States Commissioners did not feel called upon to interfere when Major Lyman and a body of negro troops went to this same county of Pitt, killed Riddick Carney's son, murdered his son-in-law, a prisoner in their hands, and then burned the old man up alive in his house after having plundered and robbed it. These are specimens of Federal interference in Southern affairs; and yet we are told that we have received nothing but justice, tempered with mercy, from the Federal Government!

The October Elections.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away, and after surveying the field we are obliged to admit that we have not been victorious. Mere regrets are unavailling, and we shall not indulge in them; nor do we propose this morning to assign the causes of our defeat.

We confess to a feeling of disappointment at the result; especially is this the case in regard to Pennsylvania. The contest in that State was so plainly narrowed down to one between honesty on the one side and corruption on the other, in the administration of the State government, that in spite of the evidences of fraud, that accumulated so rapidly as the day of election drew near, we felt quite sure of the success of Mr. Buckalew.

But as we have said, we are not prepared just now to assign the causes of our defeat. Further light must be thrown upon the case before we can say whether the apathy of our friends, or the unscrupulousness of our enemies, or their superior strength has brought about the present unfortunate result. If it shall be found to be due to the last mentioned cause, then indeed is a grave question presented to our people. But we sincerely trust that it will not appear that our defeat is due to an unconquerable hate in the hearts of the masses of the Northern people towards us of the South. We sincerely trust that the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska have not voted for the Administration candidates, because they are unwilling to clasp hands across the bloody chasm that has so long separated us. We trust in Heaven that this is not the case.

But however this may be, no man can deny that we have friends at the North, especially HORACE GREELEY and the New York *Tribune*, who have stood their ground nobly, and that the South owes to them a deep debt of gratitude. Nor can we deny that we have already reaped substantial benefits from the Greeley movement. But for that movement President Grant would to-day be clothed with the power to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus!*

Let us, then, not be hasty either in action or speech as to the unfortunate position in which we find ourselves placed. All is not yet lost. Southrons are not accustomed to surrender at the first reverse, nor is it their habit to desert their friends. We have fought against greater odds than now confront us.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ELECTIONS.

Hartranft's Probable Majority—The News in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

The special dispatches received in this city indicate the majority Hartranft at from 15,000 to 25,000 majority. The results were awaited in this city with great interest.

In the evening crowds assembled atthe political headquarters and hotels to hear the returns. As the dispatches came in cheers were given by the adherents of opposing parties. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was thronged with politicians, who received telegrams until a very late hour.

The Tribune says: "We have been cheated out of Pennsylvania; have made great gains in Ohio, but not enough to carry the State, and have nothing discouraging from Indiana."

The returns from Indiana are still very meagre.

The Congressional delegation from Philadelphia will embrace eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.

Returns from all but one precinct of the first District are in. Taylor, Democrat, has 3,974 majority over Eggleston for the short term, in the same District. Dodds, Democrat, has 2,367 majority over Taft in the second District. All but two precincts heard from. Banning, Liberal, has 1,490 majority over Hayes. Wiley, Democrat and Liberal, for Secretary of State, has 4,720 majority over Wikoff. His majority will be about 5,600 when all returns are in.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.

In forty-one townships in twenty-two counties the net Republican gain on the vote of 1870 is 1,002.

WASHINGTON.

Election Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Special dispatches are discouraging to the Liberals. Ohio has almost certainly and Indiana probably gone against them. The wires have been crowded with details bearing upon the general result.

In Indiana Niblack and Voorhees have been defeated. But little attention has been paid to Congressmen.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

The Evening Telegraph says that the Congressional delegation will be twenty-three Republicans and four Democrats—Republicans being elected in the 6th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 24th districts.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.

The returns come in slowly. J. S. Negley, Republican, has been returned to Congress from the 22d District; McJunkin, Republican, is elected in the 23d District, and in the 24th District Wm. Moore, Republican, is elected over McClelland, Democrat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

A special dispatch to the Commercial says that nearly all the returns from the State received at Republican headquarters, make Hartranfts majority 31,000. The Republicans gain 7 members of Congress and lose one in Luzerne district. Twenty Republicans and eight Democrats are elected. The Republicans have a majority for constitutional convention and 60 members of assembly, against 40 Democrats.—The Senate stands 17 Republicans, 16 Democrats, but if Maclay is elected in Clarion district, the Republicans will have 18.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.

The official returns from ninety seven townships in Indiana show a net Republican gain of 1,618. The Chairman of the State Central Committee claims the State by 5,000 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.

The returns indicate the following result in the Congressional Districts: 1st, 2d, 3d and 7th Districts, Democratic; 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Districts, Republican. In the 4th (Wilson's) and the 6th (Voorhees') Districts the vote is very close and doubtful.

Specials report the defeat of Voorhees by a considerable majority. The Republicans claim the State for Governor by 2,500, and the Democrats are confident of Hendrick's election by a small majority.

Hunter, Republican candidate for Congress, leads his ticket, and it is probable that Voorhees is defeated. The Republican Central Committee figures the House of Representatives at 53 Republicans, 35 Democrats and 12 doubtful districts. The contest on the State ticket is so close that it will take an official vote to decide it.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.

The following are the Democratic Liberal majorities in Hamilton county, as far as returns have been received, the only precinct omitted being Whitewater township: Wiley, dem., for Secretary of State, majority 5,572; Green, dem., for Judge of Supreme Court, majority 8,709; Riley, dem., for Board of Public Works, majority 3,579. For Congress—First District: Gaylor, dem., majority 3,962; Dodd, dem., majority 2,340 for short term; Second district—Banning, dem., majority 1,481. The Democratic Liberal majorities on the county ticket range from 2,967 to 4,714.

A special to the Gazette, from Indianapolis, says that one hundred and seventy-one townships give a net Republican gain of 1,723.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 9.

The State Republican Committee claim that they have carried Ohio by from 15,000 to 18,000, whilst the Democratic Committee concede between 10,000 and 15,000. The Republican Committee also claim that they have elected twelve Congressmen certainly, with more than a fair probability of two additional. This gives the Democrats seven Congressmen, a gain of two. The Democrats do not concede the 6th and 10th districts.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.

Thirty-five additional towns and two counties complete give 2,385 Republican majority for Wikoff.

LATER.

One hundred and forty-seven townships, two cities, eleven wards and two counties complete give 6,317 Republican majority for Wikoff.

The Very Latest.

The Devil not so Black as he is Painted, After all—Democratic Gains in Indiana—Probable Election of Hendricks for Governor—Ohio Radical by a Reduced Majority—25,000 for the Rads in Pennsylvania.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.

The latest returns to-night from Indiana show gains for the Democrats on the State ticket and indicate the election of Hendricks for Governor by a small majority. The Republicans gain two congressmen and will probably lose one. The following are elected to Congress in the various Congressional Districts:

First District—Niblack, Democrat.
Second District—Wolf, Democrat.
Third District—Holman, Democrat.
Fourth District—Wilson, Republican, by 600 majority.
Fifth District—Coburn, Republican.
Sixth District—Hunter, Republican, over Voorhees by 200 majority.
Seventh District—Cason, Republican, over Manson.
Eighth District—Tyner, Republican.
Ninth District—Neff, Democrat, over Sharks, Republican, the present member.
Tenth District—Sayler, Republican.
Eleventh District—Packard, Republican.

There is nothing from Ohio or Pennsylvania to change the results and probabilities indicated by earlier dispatches this evening. The Republicans will probably carry Ohio by a reduced majority and Pennsylvania by over 25,000

GEORGIA.

Entries for the Georgia State Fair.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9.

A. H. Allen & Co., of New York, will enter a fine lot of cattle, sheep and swine at the State Fair.

TENNESSEE.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Open at Last.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 9.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is now open from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and is run by J. C. Stanton. This event is hailed with pleasure and enthusiasm by the people all along the line, who have so long been deprived of the benefit of the road.

NEW YORK.

Letter from Charles O'Conor, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Charles O'Conor, in reply to a letter addressed to him by James Lyons, President of the Louisville Convention, inquiring whether he would give assurance that he would serve if elected, and if it was true that he said Greeley was a man of transcendant ability, wrote the following letter:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

"*My Dear Sir:*—If I have said or written anything differing in the slightest degree from what is contained in my two published communications, one to Louisville Convention and one to the Committee, I possess no power of language which would enable me to speak more plainly on any of the subjects therein treated of. It may be true, as you suggest, that the people will not vote for any man who will not announce, in a public manner, that if elected he will serve them. If so, they will never vote for me. I should regard such an announcement as one mode of soliciting their support. If the Southern people did not know before I said anything on the subject, that one of the candidates is a man of transcendant ability, they are singularly slow of apprehension. The desolation of which they complain is attributable to him. The long and disastrous war that filled his "bloody chasm" with fratricidal slaughter, and involved the whole country in debt and demoralization, is due to the "unequalled energy," combined with the folly for this one exceedingly able, exceedingly amiable and exceedingly mischievous man. I regard the possibility of his election with inexpressible aversion. If the ideas of heathen times prevailed, I would cheerfully surrender my person as a sacrifice on the altar of that Deity whose controlling events might thus be propitiated and induced to save my country from the impending evil. I do not write this letter for publication.

With unchanged and unchangable friendship, respect and esteem, I remain, my dear sir, yours truly.

(Signed) CHAS. O'CONOR.

Both the Times and Tribune publish 16 pages this morning largely devoted to a review of the great calamity and the wonderful restoration of the city.

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, has sued the Tribune for libel in publishing alleged false charges against his administration. Samuel O. Sinclair, publisher of the Tribune, has been notified and will give bail to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

The Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

The Southern Claims Commission to-day heard the following cases, viz: Estate of the late R. P. Harris, of Warren county, Miss., for plantation supplies, amounting to $23,711, and Richard B. Tharker, of Oxford, Miss., for quartermaster and commissary supplies amounting to $13,937.

MISSOURI.

Probable Fatal Stabbing Affray.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.

About 3 o'clock this morning during a heated political discussion between J. Milton Turner, (colored) U.S. Minister to Liberia, and Geo. W. Medley, another prominent colored man of this city, the latter stabbed the former in the left breast inflicting a probable fatal wound. Turner was conveyed to his residence and Medley was arrested.

ILLINOIS.

Anniversary of the Great Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.

To-day is the anniversary of the great fire and many of the people celebrate it by removal to their new quarters in the rebuilt portion of the city.

The Tribune appears this morning in its new form of eight pages, and is issued from its rebuilt office in the burnt district.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Spanish Cortes Refuses to Consider the Question of the Emancipation of Slaves.

MADRID, Oct. 9.

Congress by a vote of 161 against 57, has refused to consider the amendment offered by the Republican member to address the King, asking for the emancipation of slaves.

Office Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of N. C.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 4, 1872.

[OFFICIAL.]

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Association was held at this office the 3d day of October, 1872.

Present—W. F. Kornegay, President; A. J. Galloway, A. Day, H. Weil, C. F. R. Kornegay, Dr. B. F. Arrington, L. W. Humphrey, Directors, and J. J. Baker, Treasurer.

W. F. Kornegay, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a report as to what progress had been made in the erection of buildings and preparation of Fair Grounds for the approaching Fair.—Whereupon the said Board of Directors visited the Fair Grounds, and, after examination of the premises, were unanimously of the opinion that the work had been vigorously pushed forward and the management satisfactory.

The Directors expressed regret that the new hotel, now nearly completed, will not be ready for the entertainment of visitors, but are assured that the other hotels and boarding houses, as also private families, will make their best efforts to provide comfortably for all visitors.

* * * *

R. T. FULGHUM, Secretary.

A. N. V.

General Fitz Lee publishes the following call, which will be read with lively interest by many others than those to whom it is specially addressed. All who participated in the struggles, the triumphs and the sorrows of the A. N. V. will cherish its memories—sweet and bitter commingled together though they be—while they have life; and "There *is* life in the Old Land yet!"

The address reads:

The next annual meeting of the Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia will take place in Richmond on the 31st October, 1872. General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, will address them on the occasion. Soldiers and Sailors who participated in the meeting held on the 3d of November, 1871, in Richmond, are requested to send their names and those of the commands to which they belonged, to Colonel Joseph Mayo, Jr., Secretary of the Association at Richmond, for enrollment. Others desirous of becoming members are referred to Article II of the Constitution, as follws: "Such persons only shall be eligible to membership as have honorably served in the Army of Northern Virginia, and, all residents of Virginia who have rendered honorable service under the Confederate flag, on land or sea, may be elected auxiliary members." A full attendance is earnestly requested.

A bookbinder said to his wife at their wedding; "It seems now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed one of his guests, "one side highly ornamented Turkey morocco, and the other plain calf."

At a recent disinterring of some bodies in Chicago, for removal, the corpse of a baby buried ten years before was found to be petrified, and so perfectly preserved that the mother's grief burst forth afresh at the sight.

THE STORY OF LUCY.

Last week, in a neighboring city, a sudden end came to a little domestic drama, for which we propose to make room here. We believe its meaning bears more nearly on the lives of a large class of our readers than even the national debt, or the choice of our next President.

About twenty years ago a girl baby was born to a carpenter and his wife, who had five boys already swarming and squabbling about the three-roomed house. The baby shared the fate of solitary girls among brothers. She was the something rare and unwonted which had never come into their common life before; she was the bit of porcelain among rough crockery; her father and the bigger boys dubbed her "little lady;" carried her out proudly on Sunday afternoons, when their own clothes were coarse and patched enough; but she never lacked a bit of embroidery or a feather in her cap. She, unlike myriads of other children, was born to no inexorable inheritance of poverty, or dirt, or crime. The carpenter was a hard-working, honest, domestic old man whose highest ambition was to give each of his boys a steady trade, "that they might never need to take to shifty ways to earn a meal." For Lucy, of course, he hoped for something better. His wife was a thrifty, Scotch-Irish woman, who had lived in one house at service for fifteen years before her marriage, and could command a high salary at any time now as housekeeper. "Girls in the old country," she said, "were set to work from the time they could walk. They did not need to drudge so here. There were chances for them in a free country." She never passed a rich man's daughter, delicately dressed, that she did not think of these chances;" chances that numbered not only easy living and refinements, but equipages, velvets, diamonds. Education placed all men on a level. Her mother's heart was sore and tender. Why should not her little girl enter into that high unknown world of luxury from which she had been shut out? God had made no life so full of blessings that it ought not to be possible to Lucy with her loving blue eyes and wonderful bright hair. It was quite true that God had made no life of happy womanhood which was not possible to the child. She had a practical, nimble intellect, was frank, earnest, affectionate; blushes and tears came quickly, signs of a delicate nature and tender conscience, befitting to a servant as a queen, both of them being God's children. One would have said the girl was born to be in time a pure maiden, a loving wife, a faithful mother.

She went to school years after her brothers were at work but learned little more than to read and write; whatever ability she had assuredly did not lie in the path of book knowledge; the boys bought her a cheap piano at auction, on which she strummed a few s rect airs. People who noticed the girl's readiness and winning manner, told her mother it was time she was making some provision for her, and offered to take her into their houses as servant. But menial work was a certainty which to Lucy's vague chances was an insult. Even drudgery at home was spared her that she might run with her school companions, or read the cheap papers of the day. Gradually the fine delicacy faded out of her face; her voice grew loud; the quick step dragged lazily; it became a matter of course for her to watch her old father work for her while she sat idle. At last the turn came; the elder brothers married; the old man and his wife died; a deformed brother kept the house with Lucy, but it was necessary that she should earn her own living. There were half a dozen homes open to her, where she would have had light work which would have fitted her for her duties when she married, high wages, and the protection and seclusion of a refined Christian family, but this girl, whose Master was born in a stable, was indignant at being asked to take the place of a servant. She went into a mill. The wages were good. She had her ambition. Velvets and diamonds made the lady. She could at least flaunt in Terry and Milton gold. She had the imagination of other young girls—the zest for love, adventure. No knights or gentlemen came about the mills, of lovers to the house, but there was the chance compliment from young men on the streets; the encounter on the street-cars going home at night.

The story is told. There came a day when the deformed brother, who had watched over her since she was a baby with a sorer tenderness because no other woman could ever be near or dear to him, cursed her and drove her from the door.—She went gladly. The street life suited her now; for the change in the girl did not begin in dress or face or voice, it worked out from within. Year by year her training had corrupted soul and brain. It mattered little when the symptoms of decay showed themselves to the world. For years she had tasted the street life. Last week it ended. In the bright sunlight a bloated, filthy woman crept out of the prison van into the stone archway of the city prison, and the iron gates with their heavy clang shut on her, not to open for two years. "Lucy ——, sentenced for grand larceny." Whether when they open, her ruined body will be there to drag itself out into the sunlight again, matters little. It may live until old age. But Lucy, honest, unselfish, pure in thought, died long ago.—If it had been only to sleep with her mother on yonder hillside, we might have made the grass green above her, knowing that the child would come again. But she still living, went down into a grave from which there is no place of resurrection, though we seek it carefully and with tears. Perhaps it is a story without a moral—at least it has none, if mothers do not find it for themselves.—*Tribune.*

In his able and eloquent address at Newark, Ohio, Senator Thurman thus closed: "May I not appeal to you to let no false pride, no narrow prejudice, no unreasoning passion stand between you and the duty you owe your country? May I not remind you that a bountiful providence has cast your lot in pleasant places and blessed you with institutions more beneficent, when rightly administered, than ever before were enjoyed by mankind! May I not tell you that these blessings impose upon you corresponding duties and that you cannot enjoy the one without the performance of the other; that you cannot long prosper if you assist in crushing the prosperity of others; that you cannot remain free if you ally yourselves with tyranny and misrule; that you cannot preserve self-government if you renounce your right and let others choose your rulers. The prosperity of the South is crushed for the time being, and the whole republic feels the injury. It is your duty to aid in restoring her prosperity. Upon her fair bosom the heel of the oppressor is placed. It is your duty to see that it be speedily removed. Self-government is in danger when the people vote under the influence of prejudice instead of reason, or when they refuse to vote at all. It is your duty to preserve it by an honest exercise of your rights. Let nothing then deter you from the performance of these duties. Be earnest, be vigilant, be active—remembering that you have no right to be idle or careless when you have a country to save."

Divorced Before Marriage.

A new peril for wealthy bachelors has appeared out West. An unmarried man who had made a fortune in Montana went East to spend a year with his friends. During his absence a widow in Montana filed a bill for divorce and alimony, on the plea of desertion. The defendant not appearing, a large part of his property was adjudged to his pretended wife. On his return to Montana the victim filed a bill in chancery to set aside the divorce proceedings, swearing that he had never seen or heard of the woman, but the judge decided it was too late, and the designing widow keeps her ill-gotten wealth.

Speaking of the climate of the Argentine republic, Professor Gould says: "A bowl of water left uncovered in the morning is dry at night; ink vanished from the inkstand as if by magic; the bodies of dead animals dry up instead of decomposing, and neither exercise nor exposure to the sun's rays produces perspiration.

As an inducement for folks to jump into matrimony at Columbus, Ga., marriage licenses are offered at half price.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

The late election in North Carolina was the means of infusing new hopes to our adversaries: and yet we find a leading Radical organ speaking of that people as "a vacillating and uncertain population." Where the writer of such a sentiment obtained his premises we are at a loss to explain, for surely no State in the Federal Union has a clearer escutcheon.

Her people were the first to appreciate the responsibilities of the days of '76, and they did not shrink when time and again they were called to meet the exacting demands of the recent conflict in arms. Her sons in our midst and throughout the land are recognized as true types of manhood. We cannot, therefore, be silent when North Carolina is maligned by our political foes because it suits their purposes to prepare the popular mind for defeat of the Administration in the coming election.

The people are, as a class, agricultural. In some portions of the State political excitement is comparatively unknown. And yet their fealty to all that is right must be acknowledged by the careful and honest observer. The State debt has been increased by political adventurers to an almost fabulous sum, and a succession of bad seasons for staple products has, in late years, added much to the burthens to be borne.

But the people of North Carolina are not "vacillating." The home of Gaston, Macon and a host of illustrious others, however bereft by unfavorable fortunes, still presents its historic land-marks and still cherishes its time-honored traditions.

Petersburg Progress.

BARON VON STEUBEN.

The tardy recognition of the sturdy and kindly old German who may be said to have found Washington's soldiers a rabble and made them an army, by the erection of a memorial of monumental marble over his remains, recalls one of the most singular, heroic, effective and valiant careers in American annals. It is well not to forget, amid the noise of modern events, who this bluff Baron was, and what he did for us; and it is far from a bootless task to throw garlands upon his grave, and look back on his life with tender recollection, though he has lain three-quarters of a century dead. What a stirring, generous and fruitful life it was! How stoutly, yet modestly, he fought his way to fame, how gently he bore adversity, how cheerily he encountered peril and obstacle and want; with what gusto he drilled the scantily-clad and poorly-trained patriots at Valley Forge, and how gallantly he bore himself in the unequal fight! Baron Von Steuben was one of those characters who kindle enthusiasm in all who hear the story of his life; it is easy to imagine that his ragged but resolute soldiery, who misunderstood his broken English, and started in their tattered boots when he stamped his foot, adored him for his martial mien and warmth of heart, his high sense of honor and his unselfish generosity. In a war which, in its privations and suffering, in its demands upon endurance, courage and persistency, was never outstripped by any previous or later conflict, Steuben proved himself a hero moulded in a heroic mould, a disciplinarian unequalled among his fellow officers, and a brother in charity to the soldiers who were under his command. It is said that when the war was at its dreariest, and food and clothing were at their scarcest, this golden-hearted German shared his last dollar with his shivering and famished troops; the annals of warfare preserve no nobler deed.

Baron Von Steuben may be said to have almost been born in regimentals; his father was an officer of stern little Fritz, the conqueror of Silesia and the idol of Prussia, and he himself began to serve at the age of fourteen. His life from that time till his death, near Utica, sixty-four years later, was a chequered romance, full of strange adventure and incident, good and evil, and always varying fortune. Now fighting grimly under Frederick at Prague and Kunersdorf; now a prisoner of war in a Russian dungeon; now ablaze with the uniform of Adjutant-General, hovering around the dapper little figure of the King; now besieging Schweidnitz; now making the grand tour with a royal prince, lolling in Parisian *salons*, and discussing art and letters over plates and champagne, reviewing the carpet troops of the Hapsburg Court, and wandering through Italian galleries and across sunny lakes; then suddenly crossing the Atlantic, putting his sword with zealous gallantry at the service of Washington; incorrigibly drilling raw recruits amid the snows of Valley Forge; showing the red-coats a specimen of warfare according to Fritz at Monmouth, and fighting and drilling and writing manuals, and looking after his soldiers and spending his money on suffering privates, until the close of the Revolution found him with a still cheery and undaunted soul, though well-nigh penniless. Then came a time of trial, when the noble old Prussian, who had given his best years and genius to the patriot cause, saw himself neglected, and was forced to stifle the pride of his knightly race, sue for the means of existence, and await the slow delay of legislation. But he kept up a brave and kindly spirit, and was patient, and in due time reward came. He spent the evening of his days upon the estate conferred upon him by a grateful people; peacefully, we are happy to know, wanting nothing, beloved by all his neighbors, and looking out always, from beneath his vine and fig tree, with a smiling old face and a large and loving heart. In his will he forbade the erection of any memorial over his grave; in his modesty his wish was, like Pope's, to "steal from the world, and not a stone tell where I lie." But now that modern enterprise threatens to obliterate his grave, and the railway needs the honored but uncommemorated ground, it is meet that the place whither all that remains of fine old Steuben has been transferred, should be decorated with a monumental shaft, with his name engraved thereon, as it is, or should be, engraved on the hearts of the people he so nobly served.—Boston *Post.*

Defend Your Health.

The fall of the leaves not only symbolizes human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotting vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person or bilious habit is liable to be *very* bilious in the fall. Then, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic, and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhœa and dysentery are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most complete defence against each and all of these distressing ailments is bodily vigor. To obtain this blessing in all its plentitude where it does not exist, and to preserve and perpetuate it where it does exist, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this preparation to reinforce and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life-sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and the nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the functional activity and regularity which it is the special province of the Bitters to secure. Hence it is the best defence of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious colic, and other violent affections of the bowels, become epidemic, as they often do in certain parts of the country in the fall, it will be found that persons who have been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive are almost invariably exempted from the scourge.

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The greatest want of the present age is men and women, healthy and vigorous in mind and body. The continued headaches, weaknesses, nervousness, and varying ailments which afflict women are generally the result of imperfect action of the stomach and other vital organs. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, being composed entirely of vegetable substances indigenous to California, may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate, and are a sure remedy, correcting all wrong action and giving new vigor to the whole system. 4w

STATE NEWS.

Hog cholera in Wilson county.

Fayetteville skates next week.

The Henderson Fair opens to-day.

Splendid Chestnut crop in the West.

Best crops ever known in Cherokee.

Killing frost at Asheville last Tuesday.

Iredell owns to 20 marriages last month.

New corn 50 cents per bushel in Asheville.

Haywood county raised 70,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Raleigh is to have a grand ball during Fair Week.

Miss Jeanie Patterson is now visiting friends in Hillsboro'.

President Stanly, of the A. & N. C. R. R. is getting better.

The colored Baptists in Newbern are building a new church.

The Democrat calls for a No 1, first class school in Charlotte, for boys.

The business of the A. & N. C. R. R., is increasing considerably.

Seed cotton 4½ to 6 cents in Enfield, Halifax and Weldon.

Elizabeth City is to be connected with Norfolk by a telegraph wire.

Raleigh wants a U. S. Observatory established there.

Yesterday was the day for the big Firemen's Jubilee in Raleigh.

Reidsville is to raise a Greeley and Brown flag.

Armisted Jones, Esq. of Raleigh, is a candidate for Reading Clerk of the House.

Gen. Braxton Bragg spent the Summer at Warm Springs, Madison county.

Scuppernongs 10 cents a quart in Raleigh.

Plenty of rain in Raleigh on Monday night.

Only 7 interments in Cross Creek Cemetery, at Fayetteville, last month.

Cotton pickers in the Fayetteville section charge 75 cents per 100 lbs.

Cotton is still coming in very freely into the Raleigh market.

Seed cotton 4¼ cents per pound in Elizabeth City.

Edgecombe has a Greeley and Brown Club with 75 members, 28 of whom are colored.

Six dollars will take a man from Charlotte to the State Fair at Raleigh and back again.

Some of the Enfield folks have been fooled into eating William goat meat for venison.

They want a new county from portions of Jackson, Macon and Transylvania counties.

Sheriff W. W. Walton, of Rowan, died at his residence in that county Sunday morning last, of hemorhage of the kidneys.

The Charlotte Observer says: A firm in Charlotte has sold $28,000 worth of goods in the last two weeks.

The total amount subscribed, to date, to the Edgecombe Female College, as we learn from the Southerner, is $16,200.

The Physicians of Pasquotank and the surrounding counties are to meet in Elizabeth City and organize a Medical Society.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Some 300 barrels, or 12,000 gallons, of wine is the result of the present grape crop at Tokay Vineyard, near here.

Prominent merchants say that the trade for the last three weeks has been brisker in Charlotte than in any previous part of its history.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: We learn that the tobacco barn of Mr. Cook, near Cool Springs, in this county, was destroyed by fire a day or two since, together with a quantity of tobacco. The fire was accidental.

The Magnolia Monitor says: If there is a "Straight-out" in the county of Duplin we are unadvised of the fact. Like sensible people they see through the little game of Mr. Grant, and scorn to be the dupes of such a ridiculous farce as that gotten up by the Blatant Donkey fellows at Louisville.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: The revival of religion in the Methodist Church still continues with no abatement of interest. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Wheeler, is assisted by Rev. Messrs. Puett and Murchison, and all have labored faithfully and earnestly for the salvation of souls. Many persons have professed faith in Christ, and penitents nightly kneel around the altar.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: We mentioned last week that George Graham, colored, had been convicted in Wilkes Court of the murder of Margaret Seaman, in this county. We have since learned that Judge Mitchell sentenced him to be hanged on the 25th instant, but an appeal was afterwards taken by his counsel, and the case goes up to the Supreme Court.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: The Fayetteville and Florence Railroad seems now to have some shape and may be built.—Last Tuesday a vote was taken by the voters of the town of Fayetteville, and the result was in favor of the subscription of $75,000 to the road. The conditions are that $35,000 be subscribed in Robeson county or south of Rockfish.

The Robesonian says: The Baptist State Convention is to meet in Fayetteville on the 6th day of November next. The attendance of delegates and visitors will probably be very large, but ample arrangements are being made to accommodate all with homes. We are requested by the pastor of the Baptist Church to say that it is desirable that persons who expect to attend should furnish him their names in time to make such arrangements for their entertainment as to avoid any delay or confusion upon the assembling of the Convention.

The Raleigh Friend of Temperance says: On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, the Secretary of the State Council organized St. Paul's Council, No. 140, at St. Paul's, Robeson County, with seventeen charter members.

On Thursday evening, the 3rd inst., he also organized Pleasant Grove Council, No. 141, at Apex, with twenty-two charter members.

These Councils are composed of the very best material, and will do good work in the Temperance cause. The work is prospering.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: The new Rockfish factory will soon be running. It is said to be most admirably arranged, and will be under very superior management. We learn the product will be mostly thread, which will be made of all sizes and graces to supply warp and filling to various Northern factories. The new Beaver Creek factory is progressing rapidly, and we notice that immense machinery has been arriving for one or two weeks, and of the finest pattern and most improved style. It will be a mile or more below the present Beaver Creek mill and will make plain cloth and thread.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel, writing from Wilkesboro', says:

Your old friend, Major James H. Foote, the hero of Malvern Hill, was up before the grand jury for intimidating voters, the intimidation consisting of threats of the "Revenue" unless the party threatened would vote for him, and otherwise corrupting the purity of the ballot-box. The Grand Jury, a majority of whom were Republicans, to their credit, be it said, returned a true bill. So you see that the moral lecture which you administered to James at Hixe's last summer, and the prayers that you promised to have made for him, have all been unavailing. *Sic transit gloria mundi*, or in plain English, "all signs fail in a dry time." Foote's egregious self-importance and grandiloquent way of strutting and talking, has impressed our unsuspecting mountain people with the idea that if they have any business in the Federal Court or Court of Bankruptcy, the first thing they have to do is to propitiate him by the payment of "blackmail" to the amount of a sow and pigs, or twenty or twenty-five dollars, as the case may be. Many of these matters are coming to light, and names of parties and particulars can be given if necessary.

Misery loves company, and so does a marriageble young lady.

South Carolina Items.

Dr. R. W. Gibbes has been elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, in the South Carolina University, in place of Dr. J. T. Darby, resigned.

The Union *Times* says: The Fall meeting of Bethel Presbytery this year will be held at Enoree Church near J. R. Minter's Store, about 12 miles west of this town.—The meeting will commence next Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Fincker, the watchman at the depot in Camden, was assaulted by two supposed robbers, before day of last Wednesday morning, and was so severely injured that it was doubtful if he would recover.

The Camden *Journal* says: Any one who looks at our cotton fields and sees the quantity of open bolls, awaiting the attention of the picker, would be disposed to believe that an immense crop will be made, but the more careful and wary planters regardinff the effect of drouth and rust, blight and the catterpillar, will tell you that the crop will not be more than an average one.

The Columbia *Phœnix* says: Mr. Adam M. Riser, late postmaster at Newberry, S. C., charged with violating the postoffice laws, &c

LOCAL.

will be seen by advertisement in the NAL, there will be a grand tourna- at the Grounds of the Cape Fear ultural Association on the Friday of week, the 15th of November, to be eded by a Grand Coronation Ball at ity Hall at night. Only a limited ber of Knights will be entered and ations should therefore be handed in ce. The prizes are, an elegant gold h, a splendid saddle and a pair of silver . Full particulars furnished on ap- ion to Dr. W. G. Thomas, Chairman e Committee.

e learn that a white man named Jacob more, formerly a sutler in the U. S. y, but who has recently been confined e jail at Smithville, for the murder of ant Tilston, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, was killed at Smithville on the 2d of August, succeeded in making his e from the jail on last Friday night. nade his exit by boring through one of wooden shutters of the jail, and then ring himself to the ground, a distance me 25 feet, by means of his blankets. y on Saturday morning his flight was vered, but the prisoner was then an gone," and nothing has been seen ard of him since.

e learn that the Summer residence of George Harriss, at Wrightsville Sound, destroyed by fire on last Saturday . The house was unoccupied at the , but there was a colored man living e kitchen, who discoverd the flames, out 11 o'clock, and gave the alarm. neighbors all hurried to the spot, but s impossible to subdue the flames. property destroyed was a one story e building and some $500 worth of rs, it is said, had been put on it du- the past Summer. It was insured in Queen Insurance Company, Col. John tkinson, agent, for $2,500.

NEXT Sabbath (15th instant) the nic fraternity will perform the last rites for their highly esteemed and ly lamented brother, Col. J. A. Row- The popular and efficient minister, Archibald McQueen, will preach the ral sermon. The gifted Col. Robert ge, of Wilmington, N. C., will deliver ulogy. No words are necessary to e a large attendance to witness those nonies for one so widely known and ly beloved as Col. Rowland.

r citizens will take great pleasure in mmodating visitors, and we feel safe aying every house in our village will rown open for their reception. An ation is extended to all Masons to par- ate in these, the last rites for him who assed from earth, but whose memory linger round the hearts of his brethren time will cease to exist.—*Robesonian.*

EATH OF JAMES KERR, ESQ.—We re- very much to learn of the death, at esidence near Black River Chapel, on ay last, of James Kerr, Esq., in the year of his age.

r. Kerr was one of the oldest and most ed citizens of this county, and the s of his death will carry a pang to y hearts. He was an upright Chris- gentleman, a kind neighbor, a beloved and and father, and one who enjoyed, eminent degree, the respect and es- of all who knew him. We have never n a more honest, pure gentleman, one whose entire life was more blame- than was his. He was at one time a esentative in the Legislature from this nty, and his course in public was as nless as his probity in private life. For ng number of years past a leading mber of the Presbyterian Church at the pel, he has died in the full promise of issful resurrection. Truly, a good man gone from among us.

UR RAILROADS.—We are glad to see our Southern railroad has made good name. It is now in fact, as well as e, the Wilmington, Columbia and usta Railroad. Its trains, passenger freight, run to Augusta, and the entire is under control of the officials located . Already new freight trains have n placed upon the line, and our cars depots are crowded with cotton from rgia, and with freight returning to that c.

he Charlotte Division of the Charlotte, mbia and Augusta Railroad is now er the superintendance of Mr. Ander- of the Wilmington, Columbia and usta Railroad. And when Colonel lgers completes his lease of the North olina Railroad as far West as Greens- o', if it is not already leased, Wilming- will indeed be a great railroad centre. hen, too, we look to see the early con- tion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and herford Railroad and its connections h roads penetrating the mountains. ho doubts the rapid growth of our e city?

OUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board in regular monthly session yesterday ning.

he Chairman of the Board being sick, matter of the Sheriff's bond, etc., was poned until Monday next, Oct. 14th. pplication from citizens of Cape Fear nship for repairs upon bridge across ape George Creek was referred to the mittee on Roads and Bridges. pplication of H. E. Scott to renew his ract as Superintendent of the County r House was granted, on the same con- on as heretofore.

he balance of the session was consumed he consideration of county claims. he report of the Superintendent of the nty Work House was received and or- ed on file. djourned to Monday next, at 11 A. M.

HE RT. REV. JAMES GIBBONS, D. D.— s distinguished prelate, who has re- tly, by Papal confirmation, been ap- nted to the See of Richmond, delivered farewell discourse to the congregation St. Thomas' Church, in this city, on day morning last. ishop Gibbons was consecrated to the scopate in Baltimore on the 16th of gust, 1868. On November 1st of the e year he was installed by the late hbishop Spaulding in St. Thomas' rch, in this city, as Vicar Apostolic of th Carolina. Since that time he has tinued to reside in Wilmington, and le exercising the supervision of his own cese he has, since the death of Bishop Gill, in January last, been the adminis- or to the Diocese of Richmond, to ich See he has now been elevated. So t the duties which have now devolved n him by permanent appointment, he , in fact, been exercising during the od named. Since his assumption of the scopal representation of his Church in rth Carolina, Bishop Gibbons has ex- nded in Wilmington alone upwards of ,000, which amount includes about ,000 expended in the enlargement and oration of St. Thomas' Church; up- rds of $6,000 in the purchase of the lot the adjoining corner, eventually in- nded as the site for a Cathedral, and ne $16,000 for the purchase of the perty for the Sisters of Mercy, corner of urth and Ann streets. Outside of Wil- ngton, churches have been built in heville and Concord and other expendi- es made.

In 1841, when Bishop England was re, there were but 7 Roman Catholics in lmington—they now number about 400 Bishop Gibbons will be installed Bishop Richmond on the 20th instant. The ople of his Church in Richmond tendered n a public reception, but this he has de- ned. He leaves here to-morrow (Wed- sday) evening, but it is not to be pre- med that he bids a final adieu to Wil- gton; for he simply changes his resi- nce, and will still embrace North Caro- a within his Episcopal jurisdiction. We t utter the sentiment of a large portion the community when we say we part th him with regret.

BRUNSWICK Superior Court, in session s week at Smithville, was expected to journ yesterday. Nothing of special in- rest was transacted, and both the State d civil dockets were disposed of in three ays.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE—Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr E Francis, Payne, Hyde county, DeRosset & Bo.
Schr Henrietta Hill, Hill, Baltimore, F W Kerchner.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Steamship Lucille, Harrington, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
German Brig Emil, Wallace, Fall River, Willard Bros.
Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr David, Hawkins, New River, Edwards & Hall.
Schr Ann & Susan, Podger, New York, E Kidder & Sons.
FOREIGN—German Barquentine Charles, Cornand, Dublin, Willard Bros.
(Br) Barque Delaware, Cruse (19 days) Liverpool, Willard Bros.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE—Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.
Steamship Lucille, Harrington, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Schr Chas Dennis, Benson, New York, A D Cazaux.
FOREIGN—(Br) Barque Amsdell, Key, Cork for orders, via Charleston, S C, DeRosset & Co.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

Balt more—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, cld Oct 2—231 bbls spirits, 265 do rosin, 122 do tar, 65 do pitch, 135 bales cotton, 741 bushels peanuts, 21,000 feet lumber.
New York—Steamship Regulator—104 bbls spirits, 427 do turpentine, 1,722 do rosin, 205 do tar, 7 bales cotton, 1,650 bushels peanuts, 14 do sheeting.
Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—271 cask spirits, 357 bbls rosin, 145 do tar, 90 do pitch, 20 do flour, 210 bales cotton, 90 bushels peanuts, 7 pkgs mdse, 25,000 feet lumber.
New York—Schr Chas Dennis—1,357 bbls rosin, 200 do turpentine, 503 casks spirits, 2 bales cotton, 9,000 shingles.

FOREIGN.

Cork for orders—(Br) Barque Amsdell—179 casks spirits, 919 bbls rosin.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., October 9, 1872.

BARQUES

German Juno, Lindt, ldg, Hamburg, Moffitt & Co
German, Claudia, Diuse, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
(Br) Delaware, Cruse, dis, Willard Bros

BARQUENTINES

(Russian) Elsa, Ehlund, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison
(Br) Leonora, Edmondson, ldg, Liverpool, Wick & Mebane
German Charles, Cornand, dis, Willard Bros

BRIGS.

Mary E. Dana, Latham, dis, O G Parsley, Sr
(Br) Maud, Pritchard, ldg, Europe, DeRosset & Co
German Emil, Wallace, dis, Willard Bros

SCHOONERS.

C C Bearse, Hodgdin, ldg, Boston, O G Parsley, Sr
John, Williams, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison
Henrietta Hill, Hill, dis, F W Kerchner
Luola Murchison, Jones, dis, Williams & Murchison
Ann & Susan, Podger, dis, E Kidder & Son

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port

NEW YORK.

(Br) Barque Carily, Jayne cld Aug 22
Schr Babel S Irons, Bathard, cld Oct 4

JACKSONVILLE.

Schr Louisa Williams, Holt, cld Sept 21

HAVANA.

Dutch Brig Adelph. Schaffer, cld Aug 24

CARDIFF.

Cormorant, Hansen, cld Aug 12

BRISTOL.

Perseverance, Cawsey, cld Aug 15

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30	a 32	Lime, (from store)		
Barrels, Spts T, each.			Rockport	0 00	a 1 65
24 hand	2 50	a 2 75	Rockland	0 00	a 1 65
New	2 75	a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon,		
Candles, per lb.,			Cuba, hhds	00	a 37
Tallow	16	a 17	do bbls	00	a 41
Adamantine	16	a 17	Sugar house	21	a 21½
Sperm	50	a 55	do bbls	22½	a 24
Coffee, per lb.,			Syrup, bbls	45	a1 00
Java	28	a 30	do N. O.	80	a0 85
Laguayra	26	a 28	Naval Stores,		
Rio	20	a 25	Turpentine per 280 lbs		
St. Domingo	25	a 28	Virgin new	0 00	a 5 00
Cotton, per lb.,			Yellow dip	0 00	a 5 00
Ord to Mid'g	16	a 18	Hard	0 00	a 3 25
Strict Midl	00	a 18¼	Tar per bbl	0 00	a 3 50
Cotton Bagging,			Tar in ord'r	0 00	a 3 40
Gunny	00	a 00	Pitch, City	3 75	a 4 25
Dundee	18	a 18½	Rosin, pale	5 00	a 6 50
Flax	19½	a 20	do No 1	4 25	a 4 50
Double Anchor	18¾	a 19½	do No 2	4 00	a 4 05
Rope per lb.	7	a 10	do No 3	3 00	a 3 99
Corn Meal,			Spirits turpentine,		
per bushel	1 05	a 1 10	per gal	00	a 57
Domestics,			Nails, per lb.,		
Sheeting,			Cut	6¾	a 7¾
per yard	12	a 13	Oils, per gallon,		
Yarn, per 5 lb	160	a 165	Sperm	0 00	a 3 00
Feathers,			Linseed	140	a 1 50
per lb	65	a 90	Machinery	1 75	a 2 00
Fish, per bbl.,			Keorosene	28	a 30
Mackerel,			Pea Nuts	1 25	a 1 50
No. 1	14 00	a18 00	Potatoes,		
No. 2	10 50	a11 00	Sweet	80	a 1 00
No. 3	8 50	a 9 00	Irish, bbl	2 75	a 3 75
Mullets	5 50	a 7 50	Provisions, per lb.,		
Herring,			N. C. Bacon		
Fast	8 00	a 9 00	Hams	16	a 18
N. C. roe	0 00	a12 50	Middlings	10	a 12
do cuts	8 00	a10 00	Shoulders	8	a 9
do gros	7 00	a 8 00	Hog round	00	a 12½
Dry Cod	7	a 7½	Western Bacon		
Flour, per bbl, North'n			(Smoked.		
Family	8 00	a11 50	Hams	20	a21
Superfine	6 25	a 7 00	Middlings	11½	a 12
Ex Super	7 00	a 7 50	Shoulders	0	a 9½
North Carolina,			(Dry Salted.)		
Family	10 00	a 10 50	Middlings	11	a 11½
Superfine	7 75	a 8 25	Shoulders	0	a 8½
Glue, per lb	16	a 18	Lard, N. C.	00	a 12½
Gunny Bags	25	a 28	do Northern.	9	a 11½
Guano, Peruvian,			Butter, N. C.	15	a 20
Per ton	00 00	a85 00	do Northern.	30	a 40
Grain, per bushel,			Cheese	13	a 17
Corn	85	a 95	Pork, Northern, per bbl		
Oats	00	a 75	City Mess	16 50	a 17 00
Peas, Cow	00	a 1 25	Thin	00 00	a 00 00
Rice,	9	a 10	Rump	00 00	a 14 50
Carolina	9½	a 10	Salt, Alum, per		
Hides, per lb.,			bag 2 bush	1 50	a 2 00
Green	6½	a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground		
Dry	14	a 15	cargo	0 00	a 0 00
Hay, per 100 lbs.,			Fremstore	0 00	a 1 60
Eastern	0 00	a 1 75	American	1 55	a 1 65
Northern	1 00	a 1 65	Sugar, per lb.,		
Iron, per lb.,			Porto Rico	11	a 00
English, ass'd	7½	a 8	C	11½	a 00
American, ref'd	6	a 10	B	12	a 12½
American,			A	13½	a 00
sheer	9	a 00	Crushed	14	a 00
Swede	7½	a 00	Soap, per lb.,		
Hoop,			Northern	5	a 7½
per ton	140 00	a150 00	Shingles, per M.,		
Liquors, per gal, (dom)			Contract	4 00	a 6 00
Whiskey	1 25	a 4 00	Common	2 25	a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00	a 5 00	Shaved, per M.,		
N. E. R	2 00	a 3 00	W. O. bbl	0 00	a 00 00
Gin	4 00	a 7 00	R. O. hhd	0 00	a 00 00
Brandy	4 00	a 9 00	Timber, per M.,		
do Apple	1 50	a 9 00	Shipping	12 00	a 15 00
do Peach	2 25	a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00	a 11 00
Lumber, (River.)			Mill, fair	7 50	a 9 00
Flr Bds	15 00	a17	Mill, inferior to		
Wide do	12 00	a14 00	ord	5 0	10 00
Scantling	10 00	a12 00	Tallow, lb	10	a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, October 10, 1872.

COTTON.—Under an active demand in the early part of the past week our cotton market was somewhat excited and prices materially advanced over the closing quotations of last week. Buyers readily purchased every bale offered at the current quotations. Sellers were offering freely, indicating that not only were prices satisfactory to growers, but that they were anxious to place upon the market sufficient of their staple to liquidate their liabilities to factors—a policy which has somewhat relieved the scarcity of money, to the great benefit of the commercial interests of our city. Since Monday, however, the advices from Liverpool and New York being less encouraging to buyers, the market has shown the opposite of the above favorable reports, and has been depressed and closes with a decline on the advance gained of ¼ to ½ cent. The receipts are increasing rapidly and will now average fully 300 bales a day. The exports for the week have been very light and the stock has increased, and is, in round numbers, about 1,400 bales.

The cotton movement for this week as compared with last week shows a large increase in receipts and exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 74,146 bales, against 64,208 bales last week, 51,393 bales the previous week, and 29,625 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 230,155 bales, against 122,596 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 107,559 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 27,991 bales, against 13,189 bales the same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 67,189 bales, against 56,024 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 172,648 bales, against 116,385 bales for the same date last year. The stocks at interior towns are 17,991 bales, against 22,039 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 704,000 bales, against 499,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 11,000 bales, against 36,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 204,000 bales, against 374,000 bales last year.

The following is a resume of the week's transactions. Friday—Sales of 1 bale at 17, 1 do at 16¼, 22 do at 17¼ cents; Saturday—Sales of 6 bales at 17,3 do at 17¼, 40 do at 17⅜, 119 do at 18 cents; Monday—Sales of 6 bales at 17½, 3 do at 17¾, 18 do at 18 cents; Tuesday—Sales of 1 bale at 17, 17 do at 17⅛, 3 do at 17⅜, 48 do at 17¾, 33 do at 18, 2 do at 18¼ cents; Wednesday—Sales of 4 bales at 17, 9 do at 17⅛, 95 do at 17½, 44 do at 18¾, 13 do 18 cents; Thursday—Sales of 40 bales

We quote (Wilmington classification) as follows:

Ordinary	16 cents
Good Ordinary	17 "
Low Middling	17½ "
Middling	17¾ to 18 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—All the influences operating upon this particular branch of naval stores during the past week have been adverse to prices. The depression of Rosin and Spirits Turpentine has characterized the market with a dull tendency, and yel low dip and virgin have declined 60 cents and hard 25 cents. The receipts have been quite large, both by rail and water, but are yet insufficient to meet the wants of distillers for their daily manufacturing purposes and several of our city distilleries have ceased operations. At present there is a heavy export demand current and the high prices are attributed principally to this source. Distillers have been purchasing only sufficient quantities for their immediate wants, as the present prices of the crude material does not allow but a small margin for manufacturing. The receipts for the week 1,5 1 bbls. against 1,439 bbls. for last week are an increase of 72 bbls. The exports were 927 bbls. against 627 bbls. for last week. The stock in market is very light. Market closed to-day steady at $3 25 for hard and $5 for yellow dip and virgin. Receipts and sales for the week were as the annexed table will show:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	237	$3 50	$5 60	$5 60
Saturday	202	3 50	5 60	5 60
Monday	135	3 50	5 60	5 60
Tuesday	550	3 50	5 60	5 60
Wednesday	198	3 50	5 00	5 00
Thursday	188	3 50	5 00	5 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The declining tendency noted in the close of our last weekly review continued through Saturday without sales, buyers refusing to pay the asking rates and sellers unwilling to submit to a decline. Saturday morning the market opened with sales at (Thursday's figures) 59 cents, but in the evening closed with a decline of 1 cent. Monday nothing transpired worthy of mention, and the sales were at the previous day's quotations.—Tuesday a further decline of 1 cent was acceded. Wednesday and to-day the market has been unsettled with very light transactions at 57 cents. The receipts for the week were 1,987 casks against 2,956 casks for last week, showing a decrease of 969 casks. The exports were of no importance, and the stock in market has been increased and is now in round numbers about 8,000 casks. The following table is a summary of the week's transactions:

Friday	No sales reported.	
Saturday	150 casks at 59	cents per gallon.
Do	260 " " 58	" "
Monday	398 " " 58	" "
Tuesday	100 " " 57	" "
Wednesday	25 " " 57	" "
Thursday	No sales.	

ROSIN.—Since our last resume of the markets there has been a general demoralization in all qualities constituting the rosin market.—Quite the contrary to the previous day, strained opened on Friday dull and heavy, and though the sales of the day were at unchanged figures, yet it was evident from the few buyers in market that the undertone was less firm. Saturday, under adverse advices from New York, the market declined 15 cents, and 500 bbls changed hands at $3 90. Since then and through the remainder of the week the market has been in an unsettled state, and no farther transactions have been made. The receipts of this grade are very light, but the stock is fair and is principally in second hands. No. 2 has also succumbed to the decline and prices are quoted a fraction lower. The sales of this grade are restricted for want of stock. No. 1 and Pales have also given way, and may be quoted fully 50 cents off from last week. There exists a moderately fair enquiry for the lower qualities of pales, but the finer grades are entirely neglected. The receipts for the week, 6,389 bbls, against 10,000 bbls for last week, is a considerable decrease. The exports have been comparatively light, and the stock has increased, and in round numbers is between 35,000 and 40,000 bbls. The following were the week's sales:

Friday, October 4.—Sales of 1,503 bbls at $4 05 for strained, and 702 bbls at $4 10 for No. 2, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 25 for Pale, $5 50@$6 25 for extra Pale.

Saturday, October 5.—Sales of 400 bbls strained at $4 05, 600 bbls at $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 25 for Pale, and 445 bbls strained at $3 90 per bbl.

Monday, October 7.—Sales of 1,089 bbls at $4 for extra No. 2, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, and $5 for low Pale.

Tuesday, October 8.—Sales of 276 bbls at $3 99 for strained and No. 2 (mixed), 250 bbls at $4 for low No. 1, $5 for Pale, and $5 50 for extra Pale.

Wednesday, October 9.—Sales of 960 bbls at $4 for extra No. 2, $4 05 for low No. 1, $4 15 for No. 1, $4 25 for extra No. 1, and $4 50 for low Pale.

Thursday, October 10.—Sales of 50 bbls at $5 50 for extra Pale.

TAR.—There has been a current demand prevailing throughout the entire period of our review for export, and prices have in consequence been very regular and uniform. The market has been very active and receivers have found no difficulty whatever in placing their offerings at the daily quotations. The receipts for the week 534 bbls, against 467 bbls. for last week show a increase of 87 bbls. The exports for the week 500 bbls. against 783 bbls. for last week, and also a falling off of 283 bbls. The stock in market has been increased. To-day (Thursday) the market closes steady and unchanged at $3 30 per bbl. The receipts and sales for the week were as the following table will show:

Friday	250 bbls. at	$3 40	per bbl.
Do	49 " "	3 30	"
Saturday	*25 " "	3 50	"
Do	95 " "	3 39	"
Monday	135 " "	3 30	"
Do	*100 " "	3 45	"
Tuesday	100 " "	3 30	"
Wednesday	50 " "	3 30	"
Thursday	115 " "	3 30	"

*In order

GRAIN—CORN—There has been an active trade in the market for this article during the week just closed. The demands from the country as well as from the small city dealers have been unusually free. Only one cargo has arrived which came to a dealer and went into store. Without the usual amount of sales we report the market for cargoes as firm at 75 cts., (last sale.) The receipts for the week 20,472 bushels against 8,343 bushels for last week, show an improvement of 12,129 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 6,722 bushels; from Baltimore, 1,750 bushels; from New York, 2,500 bushels, per schr. John, 3,000 bushels; per schr. Luola Murchison, 4,000 bushels; per schr. Henrietta Hill, 2,500 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 389 bushels. The stock in market remains in a balanced condition, being about 15,000 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at at 85@87½ cents for mixed, and 87½@92½ cents for white mealing—highest figures including sacks.——OATS—The market has experienced no change of quotation whatever. The receipts continue fair, and for the week were 1,000 bushels, being a slight falling off of those of last week. The demands are confined principally to a local trade, which is being supplied from store at 65@70 cents per bushel, sacks included. PEAS.—The market is almost if not entirely bare of all kinds. The principal demand seems to be for cow. Of this quality there is none in market, but there is a light stock of clay and white peas, but for these the demands are quite limited. We quote as selling from store at $1 15@$1 25 for cow; $1 15@$1 25 for clay; and $1 25@$1 30 for white, per bushel. ——WHEAT.—The receipts are moderately large, and for the week will exceed 1,500 bushels. There is barely a market, as the entire receipts come to order. The city mills will purchase at $1 50@$1 75 per bushel for a fair article.——RICE—There is a fair stock in market, but prices are high. Sells from store in bbls. and tcs. at 9¼ to 10 cents per lb.

FLOUR—There has been a firmer tone in the market, but sellers have been unabled to accomplish any advance. The damage to the Northern, Western, and English wheat crops is now known to be very serious, and the foreign demands for wheat will doubtless keep prices very high in this country. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both Northern and State brands.

HAY—With a good local and shipping demand and light receipts, the market has ruled firm and sales have been made at a slight advance, though there is but little change in our quotations. We quote as selling from wharf and store as follows:

	Wharf.	Store
Pennsylvania Timothy	$1 40@1 50	$1 50@1 60
New York	1 40@1 50	1 50@0 00
Eastern	1 75	

PROVISIONS—The market for North Carolina bacon still continues very high owing to the light receipts and scarcity of stock. Prices have ruled very firm during the week with very little variation. *Western Smoked Meats* have advanced about 1 cent. The stock is quite limited and receipts light. We quote North Carolina Bacon at 11@12 cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, 13@13½ cents for hog round, and 20 cents for hams Western smoked meats sell as follows: 9¼ cents for shoulders, 12@13 cents for middlings, 20@21 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* 8½@9 cents for shoulders, 10½@11 cents for middlings. ——LARD.—The market is in good supply of Northern, but Carolina is scarce and sells at 12@ cents per pound. Northern steam refined in buckets and kegs sell at 11@12 cents per pound.

CORN MEAL—The demand has been limited to the regular consumptive wants, the market ruling quiet with no change of prices. City Mills are supplying the trade at 90@97½ cents per bushel, sacks included.

EGGS—The market is very high, owing to the continued scarcity. Dealers are paying 25@30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

TIMBER—The low stage of the water courses for the past month have kept the receipts very small. By rail, however, they have been large and no scarcity has been experienced. The market is, however, dull at the following rates per number feet;

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad	$15 00@16 50
Prime Mill per railroad	$14 00@15 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@12 70
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50
Common Mill	$8 00@ 9 00
Ordinary	$7 00@ 8 00
Inferior	$5 00@ 6 00

BARRELS.—The stock is about the usual quantity kept in market, which is sufficient to supply the country demand. The receipts are moderately large and with a fair demand sells from wharf at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60@$2 75; New York second hand, $2 75@$2 85, and $3 for new.

WOOD.—We have no important feature to report. There is a scarcity of Pine, and for this quality the market continues high. Of other kinds the market is well supplied. Sells by the quantity as follows:

Pine	$3 25 to 3 50
Ash	3 40 to 3 50
Oak	3 75 to 4 00
Blackjack	4 00 to 4 25

LIME—The market is moderately supplied. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

FREIGHTS—The supply of sailing vessels is very light. There are enquiries for small coasters for the lumber trade. The rates by steamships remain unchanged. Foreign shipping is done principally under charter and no established rates are fixed. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 60
Tar per bbl.	0 60 a 00	00 a 1
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin per bbl.	00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	00 a 2 00	00 a 00
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts	3 a 6	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Tar per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin per bbl.	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 65
Cotton per bale	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

O, That I Were Beautiful! is the unspoken wish of thousands of women to whom nature has denied the charm of a pure, fresh transparent complexion. To gratify this wish Hagan's Magnolia Balm was introduced. The cosmetics of the day had been pronounced poisonous by the most distinguished chemists, and it was also found that their ultimate effect was to wither the skin as well as to paralize the external nerves. The ladies hailed with delight the advent of a healthful, herb l and floral preparation capable of imparting to their faces, necks and arms a porcelain smoothness and a tinge like that of the finest oriental pearl. They soon discovered that it was a "new thing under the sun," incomparable and unapproachable. Unquestionably the Magnolia Balm has been the great toilet success of the present century.

$1,000 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe cases of "Liver Complaint" and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, etc.
oct 5 317-deod1w&wlt

Strong Testimony.

STAUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1871.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

Dear Sir—I feel it a duty to you and to suffering humanity and to make public the great merits of your Extract Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. For years I have been a great sufferer, my general health broke down, and I was affected with nervousness of the most terrible character, which was soon followed by an eruption all over the body, forming large ulcers in some places, and attended with rheumatic pains. Tongue cannot describe my suffering. I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and had a perfect loathing of food. I was attended by several physicians, who rendered me no relief. I despaired of ever being well again, but thanks to a kind Providence I accidentally heard of your medicine. I sent for half a dozen bottles, and before I had taken three I began to feel better, my appetite improved, and the rheumatic pains became less severe, and I could enjoy sleep. I have continued its use and have taken eleven bottles, and believe I am a sound man again. The ulcers have all healed, my skin is smooth and healthy, and I have gained 32 pounds in weight. I believe my sickness resulted from a taint of scrofula. I would earnestly recommend your compound to my fellow-sufferers.

With deep gratitude to you,
I am ever your friend,
JAS. FRANKLIN.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, possessing the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving congestive or torpid liver. They have no equal.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye promotes the Growth of the Hair.
oct 5 316-d1weod&wlt

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILMINGTON

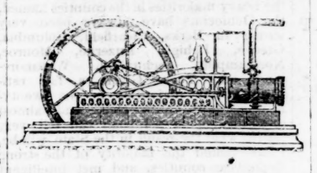
IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

AND

Machine Shop.

No. 17 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



DEALERS and Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Peanut and other Machines, Gin Gearing, Grist and other Mills,

Brooks' Cotton Presses,

TURPENTINE STILLS, and all kinds of CASTINGS and MACHINERY made and repaired. Also PACKING and BELTING, Gas, Steam and Water Pipes, with Fixtures, and all articles usually found in a **Machine Supply Store.**

Also a great variety of Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Newel Posts, Stair Railing, &c., of the Latest Patterns.

We have a great variety of Patterns, which we furnish Castings from free of charge for the Patterns.

☞ Ornamental Fencing and Iron Railing furnished to order. ☜

HART & BAILEY.
July 24 254-dim-atcod-tf&wly

ROSADALIS & PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remine the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. B. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

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ROSADALIS & PURIFIES THE BLOOD

July 23, '72. 253-eow&w-1ych

SAVANNAH, Ga. LIPPMAN'S GREAT GERMAN BITTERS THE FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD! 71 NEW ST. NEW YORK

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFI

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

Oysters plentiful in Raleigh.

Frost in Halifax last Wednesday.

Durham has a Thespian Society.

The Newbern Times' office is being built up anew.

Only 11 deaths in Wilson during the past year.

The Hook and Ladders of Washington are building a new truck house.

Oysters, perch, rock and mullets very plentiful in Washington now.

Bets on the Presidential election run high in Raleigh.

No more small-pox about Nashville. The excitement has abated.

Ramsey Lodge of Good Templars has been established in Goldsboro'.

Mr. Ed. Williams has been appointed telegraph operator at Burgaw.

Oysters retail in Raleigh at $1 60 per gallon.

The receipts of cotton in Raleigh average 100 bales per day.

Five compositors in the Raleigh *News* office are members of the F. of T. and G. T.

The De Leon Brothers are to be in Raleigh during Fair week, with an Opera troupe.

Col. Wm. Cowles, a prominent lawyer of Wilkesboro' is suggested for Reading Clerk of the Senate.

The funeral of the late Dr. J. B. Smith took place yesterday afternoon from Christ Church, Raleigh.

Two more convicts pardoned out of the Penitentiary by Gov. Caldwell. The election is on the 5th of next month.

Hon. K. P. Battle, Maj. Seaton Gales and Mayor Whitaker are to welcome the Petersburg firemen at Raleigh next Monday.

The campaig inn Duplin will shortly open. Col. Wm. A. Allen, Capt. J. D. Stanford, and other speakers are already preparing for the "hustings."

The Eastern Baptist Association of North Carolina will be held at Union Church Lenoir county, commencing on Tuesday, October 8th. It will continue about four days.

The Winston Sentinel says: An interesting revival has been going on for the past week in the Methodist Church of this place, under charge of the pastor, Rev. H. P Cole, and is still in progress.

The Wilson Plaindealer says that Rev. G. W. Phelps, with his family, on Wednesday last, arrived in Wilson, where he will reside, as pastor of the Episcopal Church.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Col. John Fagg, of Buncombe, the "straight-outist," has been in close consultation with the Radical lights hereabouts for the last three or four days.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: Mr. Samuel Cole sent to our office a few days ago a stalk of corn 17½ feet long, with two large ears on it. This corn grew on Mr. Cole's farm near this place.

Gov. Caldwell has issued proclamation commanding the Sheriff of Lenoir county to hold an election on Tuesday, November 5th, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen Lassiter, member elect to the House of Representatives. It occurs on the same day with the Presidential election.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: Mr. Willis Bishop, of Tuckahoe township, is ninety-two years of of age, has never missed an election, voted the State Conservative ticket in the last election, and Providence permitting, will vote for Greeley and Brown on the 5th day of November.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* says: "Old Nancy Smith" died on the 26th of September. She was 115 years and 6 months old at the time of her death. She lived near Old Fort and was one of the landmarks of Western North Carolina.

Richard Henderson, of North Carolina, is among the cadets admitted into the Naval School at Annapolis, and Samuel C. Lemby, also of North Carolina, has been appointed one of the Cadet Ensigns of the Corps.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The political swindle "Southern Claims," is being perpetrated in this community. Crowds of Radical emissaries are arriving in this city and encouraging those they have duped into making all sorts of statements. They say the "claims" will be paid *when Grant is elected.*

The Battleboro' Advance says: Mr. Robert Harper, of this county, brought to our office on Wednesday, a great curiosity in the way of chickens. He has a pair which are covered with something more like hair or fur than feathers, and they are the only two of the kind on the premises. They will be exhibited at the Weldon Fair.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: We learn that a barn belonging to Col. R. F. Webb, on Flat River, in which a lot of tobacco was stored, was burned last Saturday night. We have not heard how the fire originated. Loss between $1,200 and $1,500, covered by insurance to the amount of $666, in N. C. Home.

The Magnolia Advertiser says: Mr. J. Sellars, a venerable and esteemed citizen, died at his residence in Sampson county on Friday, the 13th ult., at the advanced age of 84 years. He was a soldier of the last war with Great Britian and in his declining years received a pension from the government in acknowledgement of this services.

The Salisbury Watchman says: The Old Fort Mills were entirely destroyed by fire on the 28th of September last. The fire was discovered about fifteen minutes after nine, but had made such progress that it was impossible to save anything. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss will be about $3,500—no insurance.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* says: Quite a sensation was produced yesterday by the appearance of a "snow-white, red-eyed" possum, brought to town by a Mr. Davis, of Lanesboro. It was bought by J. J. Barden, Esq., of Lilesville, who has it on exhibition at his store in that place. It is certainly a great curiosity, and will be sent on shortly to join the living curiosities of "old John Robinson's show."

At Hickory Tavern you can buy grown fowls for 12½ to 15 cents each; fine large apples for 50 to 60 cents per bushel; and eggs at 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.

There are no further developments in regard to the sudden death of Dr. J. Brinton Smith except that a jury of inquest has been empannelled and that the Coroner has been sent to Philadelphia to have an analysis made there of the contents of the stomach of deceased. The jury will not report until he returns.

The Raleigh *News* says: Alfred Williams, colored, a delegate to the Louisville Convention, has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of colored Liberal Republicans of North Carolina to convene in the city of Raleigh on the 10th October. The Committee are as follows:

Guy Lord, Rowan; George Alston, Chatham; Thomas Scott, Edgecombe; Edmond Morriss, Blount's Creek; Nelson Turner, Orange; W. H. Reavis, Granville; Harry Dancy, Nash; William Cawthorn, Warren; George W. Price, Jr., New Hanover; John Leary, Cumberland; S. A. Busbee, Green; Alfred Williams and S. J. Cross, Wake.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Yesterday (Thursday) Primus Haywood, colored, went to the freight office of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and behaved in such an outrageous and insolent manner that the clerk, Mr. William Hicks, was forced to order him out. Primus refused to go, and when Mr. H. endeavored to enforce his order, Primus showed fight, drew his knife and inflicted a gash over Mr. H.'s left eye, and took to flight. He was soon arrested, and being carried before Justice of the Peace Wicker, was bound over to appear at the next term of the Wake Superior Court in a bond of $300.

Scuppernongs abundant in Raleigh at 10 cents a quart.

Raleigh opens its Skating rink next Friday.

Up to this time some 60 persons have professed religion at the revival in the Methodist church in Raleigh.

The Asheville Citizen says: The grand jury of Buncombe county last week indicted John Pool for libel, for ciculating during the campaign the infamous document "Read and Circulate."

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* learns that the Directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad have appointed Hon. C. R. Thomas as President *pro tem.* during the illness of E. R. Stanley, Esq.

Within a radius of about five miles from Flat River Postoffice, Orange county, there are sixteen men whose ages average more than eighty years and six months. The oldest is about ninety-six, and is still an industrious laborer in the field.

The Raleigh *News* says that Captain James D. Hollister, Foreman of the Machine Shops of Separks, Hicks & Co., will leave for St. Louis on Friday next to represent the sub-division of North Carolina in the National Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Mr. Samuel Mangum, of Orange county, recently lost a fine barn of tobacco, which was nearly cured, by carrying in a torch during the night to examine the thermometer. On the 29th ult., Col. R. F. Webb had a barn containing 3,000 pounds of fine tobacco consumed. It is not known whether it was accidental or incendiary. There was partial insurance.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The object of the recent gathering of Radical politicians in this city has just been disclosed.—They have been discussing the practicability of stealing the molasses out of a ginger cake. If it can be done they will do it.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, held in Raleigh, on Thursday, J. B. Batchelor, Esq., Col. Walter Clark, Col. George Little, P. C. Cameron, Esq., Maj. G. W. Grice and Capt. W. W. Chamberlain were chosen Directors, and Dr. W. J. Hawkins was unanimously re-elected President of the Road. The amendments recently made to the charter were accepted, and a resolution was adopted empowering the Directors of the road to issue bonds for extending the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad to a junction with the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

Rev. J. W. Logan, who died at Saratoga, on Tuesday, was one of the six Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in North Carolina about the year 1810, of slave parents. He ran away from his master to Canada when about twenty years old, and during the anti-slavery agitation labored with Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, Peter Putnam and other philanthropists in aiding slaves to escape to Canada. Meanwhile he was converted, and by hard work became a ready and intelligent preacher, and at last, about four years ago, was made a Bishop. He had lived in Syracuse for the last twenty-five years. His wife was dead, but he left several children.

The Raleigh News says that Dr. Menninger, Secretary of State, in the absence of any special law, bearing upon the Presidential election, has deemed it advisable to obtain the views of prominent legal gentlemen of both political parties with a view of obtaining uniformity of action in election returns, at the several precincts throughout the State. In the opinion of these gentlemen the 3d Section of Chapter 45, Laws of 1868, is still in force, to wit:

"This election shall be conducted and the returns made as nearly as may be directed in relation to election of State officers and representatives in Congress, except as herein otherwise expressed."

In this view the law of 1872, chapter 185, is applicable to the election as far as may be. Dates which in this law are designated for the State election should be approximated in the ensuing one. Registration should begin at once in accordance with sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act of 1872.

General Political News.

Progress of the Campaign in Virginia—A Full Vote Coming out—The Bourbon Element Very Weak.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The canvass in Virginia, which has hitherto been dull, is beginning to warm up. Senator Johnston writes here that there is every prospect of a full vote; that the people are much aroused. The Liberal State Committee have organized a series of mass-meetings beginning at Richmond October 2, at which point ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, General Kemper, Thomas S. Bocock, Colonel Baldwin, and other distinguished gentlemen are to speak. The list of Conservative speakers to canvass the State comprises a galaxy of talent, and all the speakers who have been prominent leaders in Virginia politics for many years. Colonel Gilman, an active canvasser, was here some days ago, and reports the Liberal organization as being rapidly perfected in the counties. The straight-out element is exceedingly weak, and will not reach 1,000 votes. The majority for Greeley is estimated at 20,000, but will be largely over 30,000 if the October elections shall prove favorable. There will be a very considerable colored vote for Greeley.

The Canvass in Alabama—The Democratic Majority in November Estimated at 8,000.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Alabama estimates the Liberal majority in that State at 8,000, that being the minimum figures. He reports that the Democrats are gaining largely, and that the State need no longer be regarded in doubt.

SCHURZ AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

His Speech Before the Germans of New York Last Night—A Crowded and Enthusiastic Meeting.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The hall of Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with Germans who had come out to hear Senator Carl Schurz speak on the issues of the coming election. Not a seat was vacant, and the aisles were packed, and when, at about eight o'clock, the Senator, accompanied by Dr. Krackowizer, the President of the meeting, appeared upon the stage, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. He was then briefly introduced by Dr. Krackowizer, when he proceeded to address the vast concourse in the German language.

ARKANSAS.

State Ticket Put Forward by the Liberal Republican Committee.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 1, 1872.—The Liberal Republican State Central Committee to-day placed the following new ticket in the field:

For Governor, Andrew Hunter; for Lieutenant Governor, J. C. Tappan; for Secretary of State, J. M. Johnson; for Auditor, W. R. Milton; for Treasurer, Thomas Boles; for Attorney General, F. W. Compton; for Supreme Judges, J. J. Clendenin and J. D. Walker; for Superintendent of Education; L. D. Jaynes; for Superintendent of the Penitentiary, R. G. Jennings; for Congressman-at-Large, J. M. Pomeroy. Messrs. Johnson, Boles, Jennings and Pomeroy are liberals, and the balance of the ticket is democratic.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS.

The Final Blows at the Cameron Ring—Curtin to Speak in Pittsburg and Philadelphia—How the Release of Yerkes was Brought About.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The Chairman of the State Committee on the Democratic side is Samuel J. Randall, Congressman from the First District. The evidence of the earnestness with which he is fighting the corruptionists, Cameron Hartranft, and Mackey, is attested by the fact that there will be 135 Democratic meetings held throughout the State this week under the auspices of Mr. Randall's Committee. The Liberal Republican State Committee will hold about 55 meetings, making in all 190 such meetings, or three to each county.

GOVERNOR CURTIN will speak in Pittsburg on Thursday next; on Friday he will speak in Downingtown, Chester County; and on Saturday in Philadelphia. This is even more than the enfeebled condition of his health permits him to do, but the earnest determination to rid the State of Pennsylvania of the bad influences of Simon Cameron has induced him, even at great danger to himself, to take the step he proposes.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

DOINGS OF THE GREAT CAMERON RING.

The Reason for Yerkes' Release—Graver Secrets in his Possession.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—The pardon of Yerkes, which has so shocked the moral sense of all honest people, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country, was but a single example illustrating a practice of the Cameron Ring, the full extent of which will probably never be wholly known. It is a necessity of the very existence of this Ring that it shall hold the keys of the Penitentiary in order to open the mouths of some and close the lips of others, or make political support the price of pardon. Looking at it from an outside point of view, the pardon of Yerkes just at this time and the publication of his statement was a grave political blunder, and is so considered by thinking men of all parties. His statement is so lame, touching so lightly on the graver charges that have been made against Hartranft, and denying others that were never made, that it did not require the masterly analyses of Col. Alex. K. McClure and the Philadelphia Press to expose its weakness; and it has aroused many honest men in the Grant party who had before paid little or no attention to the accusations made against the Ring. The whole affair was a confession of weakness, such as Cameron and his friends have never made before.—There is a point of view, however, from which the Yerkes business appears in a different light. The convict is believed to be the possessor of graver secrets of the Ring than any that have yet been made public, and his pardon may, therefore, have been necessary rather to purchase his silence than to obtain from him the worthless letter which he is reported to have signed. This is the only reasonable explanation I have heard of the matter, for no one believes Simon Cameron and his political friends to be fools, and no one not devoid of common sense could have failed to have foreseen the reaction, even among Hartranft's friends, which this last desperate move of the Ring has produced.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

The Situation in Lorain County—Four Hundred Liberal Republicans.

By telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.

ELYRIA, OHIO, Oct. 2.—The Liberals of Lorain county were to have had a mass meeting here to-day, but the steady rain that poured down during all of the forenoon proved very detrimental. Yet, though the elements were against them, there was quite as good a turnout and a much better meeting than Senator Sherman and Speaker Blaine called out yesterday. The Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, and Col. Benj. A. Willis, of New York, were the principal speakers. Lorain county is the strongest Renomination spot in the Western Reserve, but we have the names of 400 Liberal Republicans, and more can be counted upon. All of these will vote the State ticket, and the result on next Tuesday will astonish some of the natives. There are only two Democrats in the county who refuse to vote for Greeley. There will be such a turnout among the Democracy as has not been witnessed here in twelve years.

George H. Pendleton at Cincinnati—The Liberal Movement—What will be Gained by its Success.

Last Monday evening the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of Cincinnati held another of those large mass meetings which have characterized the Liberal movement in that city. Every effort to make the meeting a success was put forth by the managers, and their work was well rewarded by the large gathering of citizens. Gen. Banks and the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and Gen. Durbin Ward addressed the meeting.

A Bourbon Fizzle in Ohio—A Convention too Small to Make Nominations.

COLUMBUS, O., October 2.—A Straight-out Democratic Convention, to nominate an electoral ticket, was held here to-day, but the attendance being so small it was deemed advisable to delay nominations. General Joseph H. George was appointed a special committee to call a Convention for that purpose to meet here on the 11th inst.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Enthusiastic meetings in all parts of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, October, 2.—In every county in Indiana to-day there have been Liberal demonstations. From those heard from yesterday and to-day the reports indicate unflagging interest and enthusiasm. To-day and to-night Gov. B. Gratz Brown with George W. Julian appeared at Lafayette, where an extempore jubilee was held, presenting one of the most imposing demonstrations of the campaign. Gov. Hendricks with Mr. J. B. Grinnell, at Delphi, drew out almost the entire population of Carroll county, the most distant townships forwarding wagon loads of listeners and mounted men. At Kendallville, in Noble county, Gov. Austin Blair attracted quite as great a following, and spoke in the afternoon and evening to undiminished numbers. Col. Grosvenor at Vincennes drew a large audience, while at Richmond Gov. Koerner of Illinois drew the masses of his countrymen from all the neighboring districts, and addressed them in the afternoon and evening in their language. Senators Trumbull and Doolittle, the first at South Bend and the latter at New Castle, Henry county, spoke to the greatest crowds that have assembled in those counties during the campaign. Gov. Brown at Crown Point aroused the Liberals of Lake county, and addressed a very large assemblage.

Pennsylvania Canvass.

Speculation Upon the Prospects.

Philadelphia the Unknown Quantity—Estimated Liberal Majority of 18,000 Outside of Philadelphia.

From the Special Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—How is the State going? is a question that I have heard no one attempt to answer except in part. Philadelphia is the great unknown quantity that must enter into all calculations. On the one hand, the Liberals and Democrats do not know how much the Ring will succeed in cheating. They firmly believe that on a fair vote this city would give Buckalew a majority. This belief is founded on several well established facts. These are, first, the known strength of the Liberal Republican element in the city; secondly, the known disaffection in the Grant party; and, third, the unknown but undoubtedly large silent vote that is almost sure to be cast for Bukalew. These, with the solid Democratic vote, will more than balance any honest majority that the Republicans have ever had in Philadelphia in an October election. The Liberals believe also that, with all their repeating and false counting, the Ring cannot return more than 7,000 in this city.

In reply to all this, the Ring point to the enormous registration of this year—upward of 163,000 voters. The largest vote ever cast in Philadelphia was that polled in the Presidential election of 1868—about 116,000. Clear-headed men think that 125,000 votes will be all that can possibly be returned, and that of those Buckalew ought to get the largest per centage of the increase over the vote of last year. Fifteen or sixteen thousand majority is what the Ring has persistently boasted that it will be able to poll in this city.

The counties out of which the Republicans have always got the majorities that have enabled them to control the State are Allegheny, Bradford, Chester, Delaware, Erie, Indiana, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Philadelphia, Somerset, Susquehana, Tioga, and one or two others, each of which in the light vote cast last year gave them from 10,000 to 12,000 majority on the State ticket. To partially neutralize the heavy majorities in the counties named, the Democrats have always been very strong in Berks, Clearfield, Columbia, Greene, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Schuylkill, Westmoreland, and York. Given a fair estimate of the majorities in the twenty-five counties enumerated, and almost any Philadelphia politician can tell very nearly what the result in the State will be. I have visited the majority of the strong Republican counties, and met intelligent gentlemen from the others, and I have assurances that almost none of them will give Hartranft the full strength of the Republican vote. In some of them it will be reduced 30 per cent or more; in others 25, and in others 20. In most of the Democratic counties, on the other hand, there is every reason to expect increased majorities. Almost the only exception I have heard of is Schuylkill, and there may be no very great loss there; if there should be, it will be more than made up in Luzerne. What appeared to me like a very fair estimate of the result in the State, outside of Philadelphia, was shown me by a leading Democrat of a central county, last week. It made Buckalew's majority 18,000, and to obtain this the most moderate estimates were made of majorities in the several counties. A majority like that cannot be neutralized in Philadelphia.

THE INDANA CANVASS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—As to the State at large the Congress Districts are beginnin to make excellent reports, and there is a strong probability of carrying nine of the districts where only seven have been hoped for. Of these the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, and IXth are sure, and the VIIIth and Xth almost certain. This with the election of the two Congressmen at large, Kerr and Williams, will give the Liberals 11 members in the Indiana Congress Delegation. Of the Legislature, on which the main fight is concentrated and with a skill and bitterness never before experienced, it is almost impossible to calculate on for a certainty. The body consists of 100 Representatives and 50 Senators, half of whom hold over from term to term. There is, however, a vacancy this year, which leaves 26 to be elected. On these 26 Morton stands his last resource. Of the 24 at present holding over, 15 are Liberals and some doubtful. Upon these and the new members res's Morton's further hope of power. As things stand, the balance falls against the Ring.

SCHURZ IN NEW JERSEY.

A Hearty Reception from His German Fellow-citizens—What He Says About Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Newark Opera House was packed to overflowing with Germans last night gathered to listen to Senator Carl Schurz dilate upon the great political issues of the day. The stage, like the auditorium, upstairs and down, was crowded with people, including most of the leading Germans of Newark as well as many local celebrities not German. Mr. John A. Boppe, the Essex district Presidential elector, presided. Mr. John M. Randall, the liberal candidate for Congress, was also on the stage.

On the appearance of Mr. Schurz the windows of the building rattled from the force of the applause which greeted him, and which was kept up for several minutes. His speech took up an hour and was substantially the same as that delivered the preceding evening in New York. In the delivery he was interrupted every few minutes with thunders of applause. At the close he was escorted to the depot by several democratic-liberal clubs bearing torches. He made a few remarks in English thanking the large crowd for the warmth of the reception and excusing himself from speaking on account of fatigue and a heavy cold. In private he remarked, in the hearing of the *Herald* reporter, that if there was no cheating in Indiana Hendricks would surely be elected. He was certain, he said, of Ohio, and doubly certain of Pennsylvania. He started for Washington at ten o'clock, to return to New York today.

South Carolina Items.

John Robinson's "big show" exhibits in Columbia, on Monday, November 11.

The Governor has appointed Miles Johnson a trial justice for York county, vice John McManus resigned.

J. Wesley Smith, Esq., Editor of the Marborough Times, has disposed of his interest in that journal to Mr. J. T. Darlington, and severed his editorial connection with the paper.

The Charleston News says: There was a large water spout off the harbor about five o'clock on last Monday afternoon. It was distinctly visible from the wharves on Cooper River, and looked like a huge cone, whose top was lost in the clouds.

The Spartanburg Spartan says: The Atlanta and Richmond Airline Railway is now completed to Black's, forty-eight miles this side of Charlotte. A passenger and freight train will leave Charlotte every Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 7:30 a. m.

The Newberry Herald announces the death of Prof. M. M. Farrow, a native of Spartanburg, who died on the 17th inst., near Chappell's Depot. He had filled the position of professor in various academies North and South.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: Dr. Thos. Lake—a most estimable and honored citizen and worthy Christian gentleman—died at his home near old Cambridge, in this county, on the 24th, in the 66th year of his age.

And on Saturday evening last, Col. Jas. C. Smyly, another of Edgefield's high-toned and esteemed sons, lay down in death, in about the 55th year of his age.

The South Carolinian says: According to previous announcement, the New City 7 per cent. Bonds were offered yesterday at public auction, by Jacob Lorin, auctioneer. Fifty thousand dollars worth were sold in lots of $10,000 as follows: $20,000 at 55; $20,000 at 55½; $10,000 at 56; the purchasers being Messrs. Clark Waring, R. Q. Donaldson and D. Gambrill. This makes $150,000 which has been sold, and there should have been realized to the city treasury, from these sales—including those of yesterday—since July, $98,000.

The Charleston Courier says: Florian H. Frost, a member of the General Assembly, from Williamsburg, died at the residence of his mother, in Magazine street, last evening, after a brief illness, in the 25th year of his age. The deceased commenced his political life in the county from which he hailed as a School Commissioner, and was Reading Clerk of the House in the sessions of 1868-'70; subsequently he was sent to the House by the voters of his district, and was looked upon as one of the few upright members. His fearless course was best illustrated by the part he bore in the impeachment movement against Scott. He was generally found on the side of the good measures of the House, and was looked upon as a very respectable person.

The English papers comment on the unprecedented occurrence of the shipment of coal from France to England. Coal is obtained in abundance from the Valley of the Don, and is likely to supersede the English coal trade in Southern Russia and the Black Sea ports.

How the straight-outs and the Grantites are identified in their policy and purposes is shown by the manner in which the Chicago Times publishes a most glowing report of the recent meeting addressed by Gov. Hawley at Chicago, with display head and every manifestation of sympathy and encouragement. It is as plain as the nose on a man's face that the O'Conor party and the Grant party are one and the same.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Wheeling *Register* says West Virginia will give ten thousand majority for the Greeley electoral ticket.

The Indiana *Sentinel* thinks the State will give Greeley 20,000 majority. In 1868 it gave Grant 11,500 majority.

No one who is posted estimates the Conservative majority in Virginia at less than 20,000. It is more likely to be over than under that number.

Horace Greeley's term of President will not be disgraced by Black Friday scandals, gift enterprises, sales of offices, or the shame of nepotism.

It is estimated that fully 75,000 people participated, as spectators and in the procession, in the Indianapolis ovation to Greeley on Monday night.

The construction of railroads in Pennsylvania is pushed with great vigor about these times; mostly by negro laborers, too!

Connecticut will certainly go for Greeley, and probably by a large majority. The Liberals and Democrats are offering large odds on the result, but there are no takers.

Judge Requier struck the right chord when he declared "that a man who sold his vote was a greater traitor to his country than he who assailed his Government with a gun in his hand."

Since the publication of his letter accepting Liberal nomination for delegat at large to the constitutional convention, the Grant papers declare that Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has "gone over to the rebels."

The Know-Nothingism of Hon. Henry Wilson in 1855 having been proven beyond the power of contradiction, the German Republicans have taken the subject into serious consideration. The effect will, no doubt, be damaging.

The Philadelphia Invincibles, a Grant organization, accepted an invitation and went to South Bethlehem to attend a grand Grant meeting on Saturday night, but found the local managers had been unable to get up the meeting.

The Republican National Committee hasten to disown any agency in the Pennsylvania penitentiary job, and one of them was heard bitterly complaining that such obloquy should be thrown upon the national cause by a local proceeding of such doubtful expediency.

The Long Branch Administration has gone into winter quarters at Washington. The bull pups, horses, carriages, Horace Porter, and all the rest of the Presidential train are announced as having been expressed from the seashore to the Capital.

Governor Blair, of Michigan, whose eighteen years' residence in the Republican party ought to make him good authority on the subject, says that "Grant's administration is the most corcupt one this country has ever had."

Indiana friends assure us that negro colonization from Kentucky, and white colonization from Illinois are going on rapidly. They do not believe, however, that even this can prevent them from carrying the State by a handsome majority.—New York *Tribune.*

The Grantites have been busy circulating stories concerning the loss of subscribers sustained by the New York *Weekly Tribune* since Mr. Greeley's nomination for the Presidency. The *Tribune* answers these yarns by stating that since July its circulation has increased 21,500.

A letter received last week, from a member of the city government of Annapolis, says that negroes by hundreds are being run into Pennsylvania by representatives of the Cameron Ring, to vote there on election day. The inducement held out to them is continual work on the railroads and fair pay.

Each voter in Pennsylvania will be required to handle and deposit, separately, six tickets in the October election. This may bother the average homebred voter, but the gentlemen who have gone from the Potomac and beyond, to "work on Simon Cameron's road," will be especially instructed.

The colonization scheme reveals the fact that many small-pox patients have disappeared from Washington City. Possibly some of them have come to Harrisburg. The Board of Health should be on the alert and introduce such measures as will prevent the disease from spreading.—Harrisburg *Patriot.*

Governor John M. Palmer has taken the stump in Indiana, and his speech at Indianapolis shows how effectively. The stout-hearted and loyal Republican Governor has the highest right to speak authoritatively of the rights, privileges, and duties of Republicanism; he is of the original stamp, and rejoices to defend his position in national politics.

The belief, founded on good evidence, is very general in Wall street that President Grant, his Secretary of the Treasury, and some other high officials were parties to the Black Friday swindle of 1869, in its inception, and until they became alarmed by public clamor into demonstrations against it.—*Tribune.*

Senator Trumbull had a very large and intelligent audience at Hillsboro', Ill., on Thursday. Delegations were present from all the surrounding towns. The meeting at the fair grounds was preceded by a reception at the chief hotel, where thousands thronged to congratulate the Senator. In the evening a large meeting was addressed by local speakers, and an imposing torch-light procession closed the proceedings.

The great moral of the Credit Mobilier and Oakes Ames' exposure is well stated by George Alfred Townsend in his Chicago *Tribune* correspondence: "The giving away of the public lands, and the subsidizing of roads and ships, will, in the end, corrupt every Congressman of both parties. It is an easy road to livelihood, but it puts distinguished character at the mercy of merely mercenary litigants."

The annual elections for town officers takes place in Connecticut on next Monday. The Democratic and Liberal State Committees have publicly recommended the friends of reform to unite in choosing these officers. A majority of the towns last year were carried by the Radicals.

The Philadelphia *Press* suggests that a better way for Hartranft to clear his skirts than by the affidavit of a man released from the penitentiary for the purpose, would be by the production of Yerkes' books, which are as closely guarded as Yerkes himself was before his pardon by the Governor.

The largest political gathering in Ulster county, N. Y., was held on Saturday night. Hon. S. S. Cox, D. M. DeWitt, and Mayor Lindsey, of Kingston, were among the speakers. Music, cannon, a torchlight procession, illuminations, and bonfires marked the enthusiasm, which has not been equalled since the Harrison times.

One of the reasons assigned by *Harper's Weekly* and kindred Radical journals for opposing Francis Kernan for Governor of New York is that he is a Catholic. This is no doubt done to make the Radical platform in that State harmonize with the Know-Nothing record of Henry Wilson, the Grant candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

In an address recently delivered at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hamilton, of Baltimore, spoke as follows: "I came from Harford county, which borders upon your State line. During the past few months hundreds of able-bodied negroes have left that county and come up here in Pennsylvania—ostensibly to work on 'Cameron's railroad,' the Northern Central. As I came over that road, on my trip here, I studiously endeavored to find out, by question and by sight, where those negroes were. I did not see them nor hear of them, and therefore I warn you about them. Cameron has brought them here to vote. They have no legal residence here, and cannot obtain one in time to register before the election; but Cameron will certainly try to vote them. Be on the alert. What I told you I know to be a fact."

The straight-out Democrats of Illinois nominated Judge Breese for Governor, but he declined. With this failure to raise a Breese, they are not likely to carry the State by storm.—*Courier-Journal.*

Ex-Governor Curtin was the great war Governor when he supported the party in power. When he takes his stand for the honor and welfare of the State, he is a "superannuated politician," according to the Grant organs.

Says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*: "The Grantites concede the election of Hendricks and the State ticket, but hope to elect a majority in the Legislature."

The Nashville *Union* has the following: "A colored Grant orator at Alton the other night congratulated his hearers that 'the d—d Dutch' could not become Presidents, while 'we (the Africans) are the stuff from which future candidates are to be made.'"

And now they say that Gov. Curtin has gone over to the rebels. Well, if that is true, and all the other Republicans who are going for Buckalew are rebels, the *loyal thieves* are going to get a thunderin' good beating. In fact, "the starch will be taken right out of them.

Good mottoes for the canvass—Reconciliation and purification; one term for the Presidency; complete suffrage; the rights of local governments; no war between the races; as much freedom for the white man as for the black, and equal States and equal rights.

The Chicago Times observes of the recent election of a U. S. Senator in Oregon: "Occidental politics are not above a supicion of being conducted occasionally on commercial principles, and the result of this contest presents some such appearance."

Bishop Simpson has been claimed as a warm supporter of Grant. This is a great mistake, or more probably, a wilful misrepresentation. We have it from the best authority that Bishop Simpson has declared that he intends to vote for Greeley.—Cincinnati *Enquirer.*

The New York Herald, in commenting upon the Credit Mobilier speech of Vice-President Colfax, says: "It seems to us a little curious that Mr. Colfax should give us more sharp firing upon this small personal matter than he has given during the whole campaign in the cause of Grant and Wilson."

A son of the late Joshua R. Giddings, the life-long Abolitionist, is chairman of the Liberal Republican committee of Ashtabula county, Ohio. He has enrolled the names of more than a thousand Liberals in Ashtabula, which is one of the strongest Republican counties in General Garfield's district.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "There is a scare that amounts almost to consternation all along the Administration line from the Delaware to the Wabash. With anybody but Grant, the Republican party could sweep the great Central States clean, but, as the case stands, they are desperately doubtful.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says, in his recent Chicago speech, Ben Butler said: "Mr. Greeley tells us that we boys in blue must not meet together and consult how we shall carry on the country which we saved by our blood and our fighting." We should like to see the spot of country which Butler saved, or could be induced to save, by *his* blood and fighting.

THE FISK MURDER.

INTERVIEW WITH STOKES—HIS TRIAL TO COME OFF THIS MONTH.

A reporter of the New York Herald paid a visit to the Tombs prison on Saturday and obtained an interview with Edward S. Stokes.

The cell of Edward S. Stokes is very clean and very neat, but there is a total absence of any gaudy display, and the magnificent adornments that have been illustrated in the weekly papers are totally wanting in the cell of Stokes. The few articles of the toilet that are scattered about show that he is now, as he always has been, scrupulously careful of his personal cleanliness. Everything is valuable and of the best material, but still the books and slippers are the only articles that may be called luxuries.

The terribly long confinement, though it has told upon Stokes, has not affected his constitution as much as might be expected. His constitution is of iron, and his manner in conversation is as cheerful as ever. His eyes are as bright as ever, and he has the same fire and agility of movement that was noticeable in him before his imprisonment. Stokes was dressed with his usual care and neatness, but he did not wear his diamonds. He wore a loose, gray tweed sack, pair of very handsomely cut gray trousers, and a purple silk scarf with white spots.—Stokes could not do without a cane, and he struck his legs with it and the table while talking. The interview lasted for some time and the good spirits of Stokes returned to him as he talked energetically of his troubles and his prison experience.

Reporter—How do you feel, Mr. Stokes, and how have you passed the last eight or nine weary months?

Stokes—I don't feel very well, but I manage to endure it. I suppose the loss of exercise in the open air is the cause.

Reporter—How do you feel about your trial this time?

Stokes—I am impatient to have it. I will have to be tried some time or another, and I can endure anything but suspense. Still, if they are going to delay my trial any longer, my counsel will demand that I shall be balled.

Reporter—I suppose the prosecution will develop something startling on the new trial?

Stokes—I don't know that the prosecution can make any very new developments unless they can hire some more boys who have been concealed in coal closets and wardrobes, who will spring out like monkeys from a bandbox when the spring is touched (here Stokes laughed) *a la* Thomas Hart. (Stoke's eyes sparkled fiercely.)

Reporter—Do you think it will be difficult to get a jury this time, so that it may be found necessary to change the venue to another county?

Stokes—My counsel think that there will be but little difficulty in obtaining a jury; in fact, they think that a jury can be obtained in three or four days.

Reporter—Well, now, Mr. Stokes, I would like to ask you—that is, if you do not think it wrong—if you have any new evidence as to whether Fisk had a pistol or not. The public by this time—you know time changes all things—seems to be pretty well satisfied that your meeting at the hotel was accidental.

Stokes, (quite reserved)—That is something that I must object to talk about, and I don't wish to be interviewed upon that subject, Mr. ——. And I hope you will not make me say anything that I have not told you, as I have seen a good many statements in newspapers that never came from me, (excitedly.)

There the interview ended, and Stokes bid his interviewer good-by, shaking hands with him heartily.

During his confinement Stokes has received a great number of letters expressing sympathy with him.

The trial will come off at the October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MRS. LAURA FAIR ACQUITTED.

The Jury Deliberate for Sixty Hours and then Return a Verdict of "Not Guilty"—General Dissatisfaction with the Result of the Trial.

Telegram to New York Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1872.—After being out nearly sixty hours the jury in Mrs. Fair's case rendered a verdict at nine o'clock this morning of acquittal.—Mrs. Fair, who was in Court, fainted on the announcement. The verdict excites no surprise, on account of the inferior character of the jury, who were selected under the technicalities of the law from among men so ignorant as not to know enough about this notorious case to have formed any opinion favorable or unfavorable to the defendant.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ODDS AND ENDS.

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Union League Club of New York a committee of twenty-nine was appointed to take measures to have products of this country suitably represented at the Vienna Exposition.

The woolen house of Gilbert & Lovejoy, of Boston, has failed. Liabilities, $200,000.

Secretaries Robeson and Creswell, of our porepiteic Cabinet, have returned to Washington.

Late advices from Bombay state that the cholera epidemic is disappearing.

A son of Sir Stanford Northcote died in London yesterday.

At the Jerome Park races yesterday the three mile dash was won by Sanford's Monarchist, with McDaniel's Harry Basset second. Time, 5:24¾. The odds against the winner were 3 to 1.

The Russian Government has withdrawn its congratulations to President Thiers and expressed its dissatisfaction at the